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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Haile Selassie Put First Page In History of Modern Ethiopia; Negus Called 'African Hapsburg'

Through Two Decades He Acquired Great Centralized Power

Emperor Held Greater Ruler Than Menelik

Nineteen Local Chieftains Have Brought Provinces Under One Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Haile Selassie I is perhaps one of the cleverest royal politicians in the world. He is an African Hapsburg. He strengthens his sway by giving his enemies high political positions, by retaining them as guests at his court, and by well-planned marriage alliances. He "divides and conquers," attaining a maximum of results with a minimum of sacrifices. He has acquired more power and spilt less blood than any King of Kings in modern Ethiopian history.

He calls himself the "Conquering Lion of Judah" but he is really the "Crafty Fox of Harar."

Almost from the beginning Haile Selassie has had to fight for his place—as all emperors here. No son succeeds his father. Fighting is the Ethiopian form of elections. When an emperor leaves the throne vacant, many chiefs or rases contend for his place. Usually the best man wins and keeps the losers in silver chains or requires the most formidable of them to marry his daughters. The penalty of losing an Ethiopian imperial election is to become a son-in-law of the winner.

Menelik Fought His Way Up

The classic type of a big, rough, fighting Emperor was Menelik II, who ruled from 1890 to 1913. Son of the ras of a large central district, he began his career by being imprisoned, then fought his way to supreme power, crushed all rivals, conquered new territories for Ethiopia on almost every side, gave estates to his favorites, overwhelmingly defeated the Italians, grew rich in lands and slaves, raised Ethiopia to a place among the powers such as it had never enjoyed and made a profligate grandson, Lij Yasu, his heir. He was a brave, burly, good-hearted savage. He was the most renowned of Ethiopian rulers.

But Haile Selassie, the present Emperor, is a greater man—though entirely different. Some reliable observers say that modern Ethiopian history begins with him. That is not quite true, for Menelik drew the boundaries of the present empire, laid the foundation for its unification and made many wise treaties with foreign powers. What is true is that the history of a "modern" Ethiopia begins with Haile Selassie. There is no doubt about that. He is a remarkable African phenomenon. He is an astute statesman. If the League of Nations itself should search the capitals of the western world, it could probably not find a person who would be able to lead or drive Ethiopia forward, under existing circumstances, faster than the King of Kings is doing.

Governor at 16

He was the only survivor among the eleven children of a famous Ethiopian general, Ras Makonnen, who was the nephew of Menelik and the governor of a large, rich province in southeast Ethiopia ing that the Ras Makonnen for a called Harar. It goes without saytime hoped to supplant his uncle as king of kings, but becoming convinced of the futility of such a dream he became Menelik's most faithful and able supporter, and his son Tafari at the age of 16 was made governor of a wild, recently conquered province, Sidamo. Somewhat later the youth was appointed successor to his father as Governor of Harar. When he was 23, a younger cousin of his, Lij Yasu, the grandson of Menelik, was made emperor. Suspecting that Tafari would become the leader of the opposition, Yasu brought his cousin from Harar to the capital, Addis Ababa, so that he might keep him under observations. All Ethiopian Abyssinian emperors like to keep their rivals close to them.

Suspicions of Tafari

The young ruler had good reason to suspect that the small, frail, refined, delicate appearing student from Harar might prove to be very dangerous, for even then he was becoming known as the shrewdest and most capable leader in the land. He in no way resembled the other rich, rough, hardy warrior chiefs, who were always found in the compar of gunmen and spearmen, enjoyed great prestige and were inclined to belittle the effeminate-looking son of Ras Makonnen.

However, even though Tafari spoke French fluently, read books, and spent years in school, wore shoes, professed modern tastes, shrank from blood, yearned to visit Europe and talked of reforming

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British Legation To Help Americans

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 2

THE State Department said today that an offer of Great Britain, extending facilities of its stoutly-protected legation at Addis Ababa to all American nationals in the event of trouble in the Ethiopian capital, has been accepted.

The British Legation is surrounded by a stout stockade, has underground defense work and is protected by a detachment of some 300 British-Indian troops.

The American legation has no such defense facilities.

Available information here is that approximately 100 Americans are in Ethiopia at present, many of whom are said to be located in the provinces some distance from the capital. The greater part of these are missionaries.

Ethiopia's Ruler Goes to Djibouti, With His Family

LONDON, May 2 (AP)—Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister to Ethiopia, advised his Government today that Emperor Haile Selassie had left Addis Ababa for Djibouti, French Somaliland.

Sir Sidney declared in a wireless message that the Ethiopian capital is the scene of widespread disorder.

The disturbances include shooting and looting, the report to British officials from the Minister asserted.

Sir Sidney said that the Negus had left for the French port by train.

It was understood here that the Empress and Crown Prince Asfa Wosan accompanied the Negus.

Collapse

The departure of the Ethiopian Emperor, who personally has led the defending armies, was interpreted in British official quarters as the collapse of organized resistance to the Italian invasion.

The ultimate destination of the Emperor was declared to be unknown to the British.

Emperor Haile Selassie talked with Sir Sidney Barton before his departure. It was stated the British had not invited nor suggested that the Negus attend the meeting of the League of Nations' Council at Geneva on May 11, when the

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Reduced Rates Plus Publicity Pay Railroads

West and South Prove It but Eastern Lines Are Still Douhtful

Advertising Big Help

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 2—New low fares adopted in 1933 by western railroads have unquestionably contributed, these roads declare, to a marked business improvement in which the eastern roads, operating on the old high rates, have not shared to the same extent.

But, they point out, the low rates were only part of it. Intensive advertising, in which the low rates were featured, they say, must be credited with a very large part of the increase.

And they offer figures to substantiate both claims, figures, which, in view of the present controversy over the Interstate Commerce Commission's order for the eastern roads to cut their fares to the level of the western roads are particularly interesting.

List of Old High Rates

Prior to Dec. 1, 1933, all railroads operated on the following basic passenger fare schedule: Train fare, one way, on both coach and Pullman, 3.6 cents per mile; surcharge on Pullman, average .34 cents per mile; no general round-trip rate.

This does not include the Pullman berth charge, which is figured separately from train fare, and which goes to the Pullman Company. The surcharge is an amount added to the berth charge, but going to the railroad.

Under the system which was universal before Dec. 1, 1933, and which is still in operation on the eastern roads, anyone traveling on a Pullman would have to pay the railroad company for his ticket an average of about 3.94 cents per mile. To this would then be added the regular Pullman berth charge, which is not figured strictly on a mileage basis.

New Western Schedules

On Dec. 1, 1933, the western roads adopted a schedule as follows: basic rate of 3 cents per mile for first class, or sleepers; the surcharge was abandoned entirely, so that the total cost of traveling on a sleeper was only 3 cents per mile, plus the regular berth charge; basic rate on coaches 2 cents per mile; round-trip rate first class, or sleeper, 2 cents per mile; round-trip on coach, 1.8 cents per mile.

Southern roads at this time made even more drastic cuts, going down to a basic coach rate of 1.5 cents

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, May 2

Haile Selassie—Emperor Leaves Ethiopia

Addis Ababa—Confusion appears to have captured the Ethiopian capital even before the Fascist columns could turn the trick. Lootings and disorders are reported to have developed hard on the heels of Emperor Haile Selassie's reported departure for Djibouti, French Somaliland.

General Badoglio's motorized columns are temporarily halted beside the River Robi at Macfud. Advance guards are scouting the route ahead upon reports that Emperor Selassie had marshalled native troops outside the gates of Addis Ababa to meet the Fascist onslaught. It is highly conjectural what the status of Ethiopian resistance can be after word of the Emperor's going.

Paris—Wolde Mariam, Ethiopia's delegate to the League of Nations, is quoted by the Associated Press as saying that Emperor Haile Selassie might come to the Riviera to establish his residence in exile.

Duce—Calls Naval Chiefs in Parley

From Staff Correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor and Dispatches of the Associated Press

Rome—The Italian Supreme Naval Commission for Defense was summoned to conference by Premier Mussolini. Under discussion in all likelihood were matters involving the Mediterranean. From the day Italy's designs in Ethiopia were plain to the world, there have been conjectures that Italy harbored more hidden designs against British supremacy in the Mediterranean.

Looking Ahead

There are two major points of view concerning what course Italy will take if it conquers Ethiopia. One viewpoint holds that Italy will assuage British apprehension and give guarantees that it will respect British interests. The other viewpoint holds that Italy will show its hand in a blunt defiance of British supremacy, thereby giving substance to accounts of Fascist designs to raise a modern Roman Empire at the expense of the British Empire. But those are things of the morrow. The fall of Addis Ababa is, Italy hopes, the matter of today.

Defense—Budgets of Powers Grow

More battleships and more guns figure in the world for this week's doings.

Washington—The largest peace time naval appropriation in American history—$531,000,000—passed the House of Representatives. Its prompt passage by the Senate is predicted.

London—Britain announced its largest ship-building program since the World War. Thirty-eight new warships will be built; millions will be spent for ammunition; the concrete of naval bases will be reinforced.

Tokyo—Japan's Diet convened to approve the biggest budget in Nipponese history—about $669,900,000.

Crime—G-Men Make Captures

New Orleans—J. Edgar Hoover's G-Men arrested Alvin Karpis,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Boston News Today:

Flood Sends N. E. Business Indexes Downward
Concord Aroused as Emerson Is Criticized
Showers Tonight and Tomorrow Forecasted
1936 Yachting Season Opens in N. E. Waters

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

Pre-Mayan Civilization Found; Six Ages of Past Unearthed In Monte Alban Treasure Ruins

Tunnelings by Carnegie-Mexican Expedition Reveal 84 Unopened Tombs Which May Yield Richest Finds Yet of Ancient Cultures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Monte Alban, the famous archeological site in the state of Caxaca that has engaged the attention of the Carnegie Foundation for many years, has brought forth new historical treasures, it was revealed here recently by Alfonso Caso, archeologist in charge of the explorations.

A new light has been thrown upon Mexico's mysterious past by discovery of remnants of a pre-Mayan civilization beneath the "South Platform"—that strange archeological ruin which faces the Pyramid of the Tiger's Temple. This has strengthened the theory that the Monte Alban ruins rest upon others, dating from a far more remote epoch of the past. To date, six distinct ages have been discovered in this one zone.

The Monte Alban region has, since before Cortes, been the object of vandalism, but nevertheless treasures are still being unearthed. So far, none duplicate the famous Monte Alban jewels, which form the prize collection of the National Museum.

Treasure in Well

The latest treasure, found in a well, consists of a large urn and two vases. In one of the vases was a splendidly carved jade idol. The large urn was filled with idols, 24 in all, of the type known as teotihuacano. Also included in the new find were two large jade ears, which undoubtedly possessed some symbolical significance. But the feature of the discovery, however, was a carved jade and pearl necklace with a small single pearl and various pieces of mother of pearl.

"For the beauty of the jade and the richness of the carving this offering is the most important that we have discovered until now," Señor Caso said in his report.

Temple One which produced these treasures is considered one of the richest archeological sites in the country.

Remnants of beautiful carvings and sculpture still cling to the walls, a faint shadow of former glory.

Six Different Epochs

"In order to determine the various epochs of the construction," said Señor Caso, "we opened first a west-east tunnel and then a north-south. There we found floors and other structures which reveal six different epochs."

Eighty-four tombs have been discovered so far, the majority of which are awaiting further exploration with the fascinating possibility that any one of them may prove to be similar to that which hid the Monte Alban jewels for so many centuries. Many skulls have been unearthed which reveal that these primitive races practiced dentistry with a high degree of knowledge. One skull still retains four molars which have incrustations of gold.

Present explorations in this region are being carried out by Señor Caso under the economic auspices of the Department of Public Education, the Carnegie Institute of Washington, and two philanthropists, Mrs. Elizabeth Morrow and Pascual Ortiz Rubio, former President of Mexico.

Karpis Returned To St. Paul After Capture by G-Men

ST. PAUL, May 2 (AP)—Alvin Karpis, the nation's public enemy No. 1, who was captured last night in New Orleans, arrived at the municipal airport at 8:50 a. m. (central standard time) today and was immediately whisked away by federal agents to an unannounced destination.

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NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2—Federal agents whisked Alvin Karpis northward in manacles by airplane today to answer for kidnapings, murder and robbery that made him the nation's most hunted criminal.

The gunman, a survivor of the Karpis-Barker gang, and two companions surrendered without a shot in New Orleans last night to federal raiders in the first arrest ever made in person by J. Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice chief.

Surrenders Quietly

Shotguns, automatic rifles and pistols were leveled by 15 or 20 agents to take the fight out of the youth most wanted for the $100,000 abduction of William A. Hamm Jr. of St. Paul on June 15, 1933, and the $200,000 kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer, St. Paul banker, six months later.

Karpis lifted his hands and yielded a pistol

Arrested with him in his motorcar near a pretentious Canal Street apartment were a young woman identified only as "Ruth," who had posed as his wife, and Fred Hunter, a suspect in the $34,000 post-office robbery at Garrettsville, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1935.

Closely Questioned

Swiftly the agents shackled the hands and feet of the men and took them and the woman to the post-office building for questioning.

Karpis, who has a criminal record for 10 of his 26 years, was rushed from the Post Office to the New Orleans Airport at 8:30 p. m. (Central Standard Time) and thrust aboard a chartered plane by about six guards. Mr. Hoover was also aboard the plane.

The simple statement, "I've got something interesting to tell you," was Hoover's greeting to newsmen in New Orleans an hour after the capture.

"We've captured Alvin Karpis, generally known—but not to us—as Public Enemy No. 1."

Jury Speedily Convicts New York Arsenal Gang

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—A jury convicted the "arsenal gang" of seven men and three women, declared by the presiding judge "the worst and most deperate gang that has come before me in some time," after only 15 minutes' deliberation yesterday.

Immediately, Judge Cornelius F. Collins remanded the 10 to jail for sentence May 14, on the charge of possessing a machine gun.

They were arrested in a rooming house March 16 when an arsenal of machine guns, sawed-off shotguns, pistols, ammunition and other weapons was found.

Members of the gang are wanted in New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, according to Assistant District Attorney Charles Pilatsky.

Soviets Demand More Production From Ural Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The partial breakdown of the Stakhanoff movement, designed to speed up industrial labor and production, has been met by a more determined effort of the ruling Communist Party to crush all opposition to the movement, and to drive industrial workers and executives at a fiercer pace to assure its success.

In the Ural copper and coal mines, according to the newspaper Pravda, "scandalous conditions have developed." The newspaper declared that "Stakhanoff division of labor has been openly discarded. Due to bad organization, Stakhanovists are compelled to spend hours in idleness. Many underground workers still are paid by the day instead of by piecework. Some trusts concentrate entirely on quantity production, with-

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Federal List Of Big Salaries Is Up for Sale

15,000 Names of $15,000 and Up Now Offered for $50 to Sales Heads

Is Called Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2 — Attention of the House of Representatives has been called to a new racket, rising out of the publication of names of the highest-paid persons in the United States.

A letter was brought to members' notice yesterday by Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York, revealing the effort of a private individual here to sell to "sales departments" all over the country lists of names of those who received salaries of $15,000 or more in 1934. He asks $50 each for the lists, which include approximately 15,000 names.

In compliance with the publicity feature of the 1934 Revenue Act, the names were made public about 2½ months ago. The newspapers published some of them at the time, but could not carry the full list. Since then there has been a constant demand for the list at the office of the Ways and Means Committee by those who want to copy it.

Came From Washington

The circular letter shown the House by Mr. Bacon came from C. D. Hudson, Barr Building, Washington, and read as follows:

"Gentlemen: You are no doubt acquainted with the fact that the Treasury Department has placed on file with the House Ways and Means Committee a list of all persons who in 1934 were reported as receiving salaries of $15,000 per year or more. These names and amounts received have become public information, although with only one copy on file it has been impossible to date for any person or agency to copy off the entire list.

"We have made arrangements to secure a copy of this list and are in position to furnish at once names reported from at least 20 states. Additional states will be available within a few days and it is our hope to have the entire list in 10 days to two weeks. It is estimated there are approximately 15,000 names on the entire list.

Classified by States

"In most instances the following information is provided: name, city and state, firm affiliation, and salary collected. The names are classified by states.

"We are offering these lists to a selected group of high-type clients for the use of their sales departments. We will be pleased to provide you with this information as rapidly as available for a consideration of $50, for which we would bill you after your receipt of the lists

"In view of the timeliness of this

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Jobless Only About 3,000,000 According to Press Survey

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The New York Sun estimated today in a news story that the unemployment in United States industries, trades, mining and transportation —which the newspaper's survey said covered 58.7 per cent of all fields of employment—amounted to 3,084,300 persons.

The paper's survey of 3000 companies did not include such categories as agriculture, public service and professional service. It did not attempt to calculate the total amount of unemployment.

The National Industrial Conference Board, a statistical organization supported by corporations, has estimated 9,649,000 unemployment in March. The Federation of Labor has placed it at 12,184,000.

Surveyed 3000 Companies

The Sun's unemployment figure was based on a survey of the employment lists of more than 3000 companies for 1929 and 1935.

The survey characterized as "preposterous" the statement of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., that "12,184,000 persons are without normal work."

In the news story accompanying comprehensive tables on employment in the categories studied, Mr. Green's figures were described as "obviously erroneous." The newspaper called on him to give exact figures on employment in the various trade groups affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The number of workers employed by these 3000 companies, as of Jan. 1, 1936, said the story, was 4,570,864. This the Sun estimates to be 17 per cent of all gainfully employed persons in industry and trade.

Exclusive of Liquor Trade

The survey, continued the newspaper, showed that in the categories studied there should be employed a total of 29,926,800 persons, and that there were actually employed an estimated 26,842,500 persons. It stressed that breweries and distilleries were not included, "and the liquor industry, a new one since 1929, has given employment to hundreds of thousands."

"Also," it said, "the Sun did not subtract from industry's quota of employables 1,000,000 or more workers who have returned to farms since 1930. Furthermore, no attempt was made to allocate the 250,000 additional federal employees since 1930."

The newspaper contended that based on census figures, employment in the United States should be approximately 51,000,000 persons, divided among these categories: manufacturing and mechanical; trade; transportation and communication; extraction of minerals except oil and gas; agriculture; forestry and fishing; public service; professional service, and domestic and personal service.

The survey points to the classification of transportation and communication as the "real sore spot" in the reemployment picture.

The story characterized as the "brightest employment picture" the figures in the "trade" category, "a classification which is called upon to take care of 7,948,700 workers . . . some 30 of the largest organizations reported to the Sun that at present they employ 486,000 persons as against 352,000 in 1929."

Next to transportation and communication, the Sun's survey finds the goomiest report in the general industrial category comes from the mines. Current employment in this category the Sun placed at only 68 per cent of 1929.

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British Radio Control to Stay

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Radiocasting in Britain as a publicly owned monopoly has proved its merits so conspicuously in the opinion of a representative committee which has just reported, that it is now regarded as assured of a prolonged further period of activity under this system.

The committee has found unanimously in favor of continuing this arrangement for another 10 years, differences of opinion among its members being confined entirely to minor questions arising out of the procedure. The committee testifies in particular "to the wisdom which founded the British Broadcasting Corporation in its present form, and to the prudence and idealism which have characterized its operations" under its 10-year charter which terminates at the end of the present year.

The modifications proposed are mostly in the direction of emphasizing the extreme importance of promoting better understanding among all peoples.

The report makes provision for more costly programs, especially in the direction of television. It also advises increasing that proportion of the license fees, paid by the public for the possession of listening-in apparatus, which now goes to the upkeep of the service.

Other suggested changes are concerned with the internal administration of the service. The governors of the British Broadcasting Corporation would be increased in number from five to seven.

A special Cabinet Minister would be called upon to advise on broad questions of policy and culture, while technical and licensing problems would remain the responsibility of the Postmaster General.

Regulations are suggested for adoption by municipal authorities which would protect the public against nuisance from loudspeakers. Arrangements are proposed to facilitate the production of a standardized receiving set for sale at low cost.

At present a license fee of 10s. per annum is levied on each receiving set.

Convention Figures

Miss Marguerite M. Wells
Re-elected President of the National League of Women Voters

Clarence A. Dykstra
City Manager of Cincinnati, Who Addressed the Women Voters

Education Called Greatest Need In American Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 2—Fill American politics with knowledge. Through following this procedure, according to Prof. T. V. Smith, Illinois State Senator, the National League of Women Voters has favorably influenced the adoption of many governmental reforms. And so can other organized groups best exert their influence upon lawmakers, in his opinion.

No legislator, state or national, can possibly be equipped with sufficient information on every one of the bills that he must pass upon he declared. Those organizations do the most good who lay before the legislators the facts backed up with authority. Threats of "Vote thusly or else," may show power, and enlist fear but in the end defeat their own objects

New Program Outlined

To this end, namely, to bring knowledge to politics, the league closed its meeting here yesterday by adopting a list of new subjects which it will study during the coming two years before putting them on its legislative support program. Earlier in its meeting here it passed upon its program for immediate action.

For the operation of governments, the league plans to study election and nomination procedure, public finance, the structure and functions of government, and the relation of governmental units to each other and to business. Unemployment, slum clearance, and government and economic planning also will receive attention. The balance of the list included a broad scope of items in foreign policy, education, and child welfare.

Mechanics of Voting

Mrs. Richard Edwards, Peru, Ind., reminded the league of its election-year obligation to teach the me-

House Passes $531,068,707 Big Navy Bill

Measure Pushed Through Despite Opposition to Capital Ships

Britain Still Leads

Work on 84 Warships Is Authorized; Senate Approval Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—The biggest in a series of big Roosevelt navy bills putting the United States in the world race for naval rearmament was jammed through the House in short order here late yesterday under a White House mandate for speed.

It provides a total of $531,068,707 with which the navy may start construction on two capital ships, 12 destroyers and six submarines; continue construction of 84 war ships now under way; expand its personnel from 93,000 to 100,000 men, and purchase 533 new airplanes.

Only cursory opposition in a half empty chamber was presented to the bill itself when the final vote was called within 24 hours after the measure was rushed unexpectedly into the House from the appropriations committee. Previously a small midwestern farm group made a spirited fight against the capital ship provision under which the United States will enter the big ship building race after a lapse of 13 years, but they went down to defeat by 212 to 73 in the only roll call vote taken on the measure.

Britain Still in Lead

England still will have the biggest navy in the world, a position she never has relinquished since the United States abandoned in the Washington Naval Conference the only opportunity any nation has had in modern history to surpass the naval might of Britain. But the bill keeps the United States in a strong second place and evidences a determination here to keep the American Navy far ahead of any but that of friendly England.

Perhaps by mere coincidence the measure was introduced in the House yesterday within a few hours after it was learned that England's new naval rearmament program had been announced officially in Parliament by Viscount Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty. The British program called for two capital ships, five cruisers, nine destroyers, one aircraft carrier, four submarines and several minor vessels.

Announcement of the British program automatically removed, even before the bill had been introduced, the restriction written into it in regard to the two new capital ships. It provides that the American ships may be undertaken only if capital ship replacement is commenced first by some other naval treaty power. England's announced intent is considered in naval circles to come within the meaning of the restriction.

Leads World in Building

Despite the size of the new British program, the United States will continue under the new bill to lead the world for some time yet in the amount of new naval tonnage under construction. It has 280,450 tons (84 ships) now under way as compared to 165,350 (49 ships) for England. The 38 projected new English ships will come roughly to about 150,000 tons, while those provided in the present United States naval bill will come to about 106,000 tons. In neither case have the exact tonnage figures been decided.

Other nations are building navies, but none to compare with either the British or American programs which have been brought forth during the past three days. Japan has less than 100,000 tons under way now, France has nearly 200,000 tons while Italy and Germany are just over 100,000 tons.

This fact was emphasized by the opposition during the brief debate on the measure yesterday, although the only real resistance was presented to the capital ship feature. Leading the fight on this, Representative Vito Marcantonio (R)., of New York, shouted:

"We are shooting off the pistol which will be the signal for a worldwide construction contest. We are aiming for an imperialistic war; we are arming for trouble. I challenge any man to show where we need these vessels for our national defense. The Congress has gone wild. It is 100 per cent big army and big navy."

Opposition Defeated

He made a point of order against the provision on the ground that the ships never had been authorized, but was overruled. The final ecort against the capital ship provision was a motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete this feature. It was on this point that the roll was called and the overwhelming strength of the navy supporters registered. Equally favorable action by the Senate is assured.

With the exception of the capital ship skirmish, debate on the measure was almost exclusively an effort by Republicans and Democrats to derive some political advantage. Republicans generally favored the bill, but attempted to fix the entire blame for its cost on the Roosevelt Administration. Democrats countered by insisting that if Republicans had kept up the navy during

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Morgan & Co. Publish Denial Of Senate Committee Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Review and denial of charges developed during hearings of the Senate Munitions Committee last winter that America was forced to enter the World War through pressure from commercial and financial interests has been placed before the committee in detail by J. P. Morgan & Co. in a 124-page memorandum, it wts learned here today.

The international banking firm, whose activities in the field of making war loans to belligerent powers were scrutinized by the committee upon two occasions, held that the Senate investigation was narrowed to cover only one phase of the problem, neglecting a thorough study of fundamental causes which led to a dclaration of war by the United States against the central powers.

Assembled in advance of publication of the committee's report, the Morgan statement was titled, "Memorandum Prepared by J. P. Morgan and Company on the Hearings Before the Special Committee to Investigate the Munitions Industry, held Jan. 7-16 and Feb. 4-5, 1936, at which members of the firm of J. P. Morgan and Company were witnesses."

Source a Mystery to Morgans

A statement issued by the House of Morgan today said:

"Our only comment upon the story which appeared i n certain newspapers today is that a short time ago we prepared for the information of Senator Nye and the other members of the Senate Munitions Committee a digest of the testimony which members of our firm gave before the Senate committee last January and February.

"This was still in draft form, subject to revision. We furnished copies of this draft memorandum only to the members of the Senate committee and to its examiners, Mr. Roushenbush and Mr. Brown. As a matter of courtesy to the committee for which this data was compiled, we gave no copies whotsoever so the press and had no plans for doing so.

"As a matter of fact, the excerpts which have now appeared in the press were apparently furnished from a source unknown to us, and we have no present plans for making the memorandum public."

High Points in Memorandum

The Morgan memorandum's conclusions follow in part:

In thus summarizing the record we have tried to state fairly the substance of the evidence adduced at the committee hearings. The following points do not seem to us to be open to dispute:

For many years the reasons for America's entrance into the World War have been matter of public discussion, and the view has been expressed in some quarters that the real motive, hidden at the time, lay in financial and commercial interests.

The committe did not attempt to answer the broad question as to what factors led the United States into the war. Approaching the problem from the special angle of munitions, the committee concentrated its attention on war trade and finance from 1914 to 1917. The committe either ignored or barely touched upon many other influences that were powerful. The work of the committee must therefore be regarded as a specialized contribution to a larger subject.

Helped Renew Prosperity

The sale of American supplies to the Allied countries helped to renew prosperity throughout the United States. Food, cotton, raw materials of all kinds, and ordinary manufactures made up most of the exports. (The total of all exports to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia was $7,000,000,000.)

The business of making finished munitions of war grew in a striking way from almost nothing, but exports of these munitions constituted only about two sevenths of our exports to belligerents. There is no disagreement that the whole country sought the trade and benefited from it.

Though the whole American people sought the prosperity resulting from the war trade, there is no evidence that this changed the pacific inclinations of the American people into a bellicose spirit. On the contrary, the committee emphasized the fact that the American people in 1916 voted sincerely for a platform based on peace at the moment when war trade was at its peak.

Trade Did Not Prolong War

And in this same year, according to the evidence shown by the committee's investigators, American sympathy for the Allied cause was, for a number of important reasons, on the wane. In short, American sympathies did not follow the pocketbook; and trade did not have the effect of making the American people wish to fight.

Though the whole American people gained materially from the wartime prosperity, the record contains no evidence that the peace-loving instincts of the people or of any group were perverted into a desire for continuance of the war for the sake of prosperity.

The record suggests that the desire of the American people for Allied business was always so strong that an embargo seriously curtailing exports was at no time politically possible.

Seven Billions Neutral Trade

The evidence shows, as stated, that exports of supplies to the Allies during the period of neutrality reached a total of about $7,000,000,000 and that unsecured credits and loans to the Allies in the same period amounted to about $850,000,000 (Galley 55 Z W), accounting for only 12 per cent of the exports. Secured loans financed an additional 20 per cent of the exports. Two-thirds of the war-time exports were paid for through routine methods without the aid of credits.

The record shows that while J. P. Morgan & Co. handled an important part of the Allies' purchases, it was only a portion of the whole. The sale of supplies to belligerents was not initiated by them and was not dependent on them, though in the capacity of agents they placed a large volume of buying orders for the British and French Governments.

Had Trifling Stock Interest

The record shows that the holdings of J. P. Morgan & Co. in the industrial companies where they placed orders were trifling. They had no stock interests in any companies engaged primarily in the manufacture of arms and ammunition, and their advances to such companies were also trifling.

The record shows clearly that no credits or loans were ever extended by American bankers to the Allies against the wishes of the American Government.

As always has been known, Secretary of State Bryan at the beginning of the World War, although reiterating the legality of loans to belligerents, declared his opposition to them. In October, 1914, only 60 days later, the authorities began to recede from their original position, and finally in the late summer of 1915 they completed the reversal, countenancing the negotiation and flotation of $500,000,000 Anglo-French loan.

Simply an Economic Urge

The only motives for abandoning the Bryan attitude toward loans that appear in the record are broadly economic; the desire of the Administration to facilitate the country's export trade. In this it appears to have acted in harmony with the wishes of the American people.

There is no evidence anywhere in the record that the Wilson Administration felt any solicitude for bankers or the leaders of industry, or for their views. There is no evidence that President Wilson and the Administration leaders, apart from Bryan, were reluctant to change their temporary attitude toward loans to belligerents. There is evidence of some hesitation about officially announcing the change because of the possible sacrifice of face that this would involve, but unofficially the evolution of policy toward loans was fully set forth in the press and its significance discussed.

No Morgan Propaganda

In view of certain assertions that have sometimes been made in the public prints in the past, and in view of certain theses that some of the committee's examiners tried to establish in the hearing concerning the activities of bankers and the commercial community, it is well to point out that:

a. The record shows that, what ever efforts were being made to present the Allies' cause to the American people or to advocate American participation in the war, such efforts did not emanate from J. P. Morgan & Co. They were responsible for no propaganda on behalf of the Allies' cause or of war. They owned no newspapers and were extending no credits to newspapers.

b. There is no evidence that the American people feared an economic panic, or anything like it, if the country failed to go to war in the spring of 1917.

Saw No Hazard

c. There is no evidence that financial or industrial leaders considered America's participation in the war as the alternative to a panic. As they saw the situation at the time, there was no ground for acute concern.

d. There is no evidence that fin an-cial leaders were hoping the United States would go to war, or that they were working to that end.

With regard to all these points, the committee's investigators assembled a vast quantity of relevant and hitherto unpublished material, including frank interchanges of opinion among leaders in the financial world. Beyond reasonable question, therefore, these negative findings are conclusive.

Dallas Solves a Traffic Problem

Photo by Earl B. Moore

Dallas Skyline From the New Underpass

This Aerial Picture Shows the New Underpass in the Texas City, Which Diverts Incoming Traffic Among Three Streets—Elm, Main and Commerce. Ground Between the Streets Is Being Landscaped to Form Dealey Plaza

Education Called Greatest Need In American Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

chanics of voting to all first voters, to which the league pledged full cooperation.

Reporting on national lobbying activity, Miss Florence Kirlin, congressional secretary, and Mrs. Harris Baldwin stated that constant attention had been given to the Ramspeck Bill, and to appropriations for various government departments concerned with public welfare but which receive little public attention.

Miss Wells Re-elected

Miss Marguerite M. Wells, president of the league since 1932, was re-elected for the coming biennium as was the first vice-president, Mrs. Harris Baldwin. Miss Anna Lord Strauss, New York City, was made second vice-president, Mrs. Paul Eliel, Berkeley, Calif., secretary, and Mrs. Robert Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio, treasurer.

As a fitting climax to the convention, three political experts expounded theories for meeting the increasing social and economic problems under the present or an altered system of government. All three agreed that methods to deal with them were not wrong, un-American, nor dangerous just because they were new.

Dykstra Gives Views

Clarence A. Dykstra, Cincinnati city manager, called for a sane outlook on attempts to reorganize governmental responsibilities and relationships but expected proof from all innovators as to the workability of their new procedures. He recognized the dire need for overcoming the conflict between federal, state, and local units. A sound solution, in his opinion might require some wiping out of state lines, some new interpretations.

"A commonsense attack on this problem would indicate that what we must do, and probably soon, is to set down point by point what it is that we ask of all governmental agencies in the United States," declared Mr. Dykstra. "Once these functions are set down the faculty of judgment must come into play. We must decide on the best and most effective devices to meet situations as we find them. Functions that are national in scope, and problems which cannot be met on any other than a national basis, must be declared national functions without particular regard as to the machinery we now have for administration. Those which are purely sectional will require a sectional solution and may cut straight across our arbitrary state lines. Those which are admittedly local should remain local functions without regard to political jurisdictions."

Role of Legalist

The legalist must not be allowed to stop all change but must serve only as guardian against collision of interests, in his opinion.

Max Lerner, editor, The Nation, saw need for extension of central governmental control and believed that a new party, the People's Party would arise to weigh itself against the control by interests.

"We shall not survive as a nation unless we learn how to use our government to regulate our economic system in the interests of the common man," he declared. To Mr. Lerner, the Supreme Court has stood in the way of progress, in many cases.

Changing Constitution

Karl N. Llewellyn, professor of law at Columbia University, pointed out that the Constitution has never stood still but has changed continually to meet new needs. For him the Supreme Court's emotional 5-to-4 decisions could be stopped in the interest of progressive change in constitutional interpretation.

"As always, in constitutional matters, it pays to see clearly, but to move slowly," he said. "We now do need national power to deal with national problems. Nothing must stand in the way of that. But the Supreme Court could be largely removed from the road and its values be yet preserved, by such a simple measure as requiring a vote of seven, in a court of nine, before an act of Congress could be held invalid."

Reduced Rates Pay Rail Profits

(Continued from Page 1)

per mile both ways, and the same, on 3 cents per mile for first class.

The first year under these new rates, 1934, failed to show any advantage to the West over the East, though the southern roads did show considerable pick up. The eastern roads reported 4.5 per cent more revenue, the western roads. 2.8 per cent more, and the southern, 15 per cent more.

Advertising Does It

In 1935, however, the western railroads joined in a huge advertising campaign, and the figures for that year, say executives of the Western Passenger Association, which handled the joint affairs of the western roads during this period, begin to tell the story. The East increased .68, the South 3.4, and the West 9 per cent.

The figures for the first two months of 1936 are said to be even better proof of the effectiveness of the combination of low fares and advertising. In this period the increase over the same period of 1935 was: East 11.49 per cent, South 17.45 per cent, West 19.65 per cent.

There are admittedly other factors which may have, and have, influenced the increase, but rail executives still insist that the low fares and advertising are the major reasons.

Other Factors Help

Such innovations as serving meals for coach passengers, air conditioning, increasing speeds, etc., have attracted some additional trade, but most of these things also have, or should have, been equally beneficial in helping business on the eastern roads. The Century of Progress increased travel in all directions to and from Chicago, but here again the eastern roads got as much of this as the others.

In all, declares Hugh Siddall, chairman of the western association, there is abundant tangible evidence of the beneficial effect of lower fares and of advertising this fact, and the advantages of travel, on railroad revenue.

Hirota's Cabinet Faces First Test In Parliament

TOKYO, May 1 (AP)—For the first time since the military revolt of Feb. 26, which shook the empire to its foundations and deflected the course of national affairs, Japan's Imperial Parliament, or Diet, convened today.

The Cabinet of Koki Hirota, formed in the atmosphere of crisis which followed suppression of that sanguinary rising, with its personnel and platform largely dictated by the army, faced its first parliamentary test.

All indications were that the test would be passed without difficulty, that the legislators would perform exactly what was expected of them and approve the financial measures and other bills of the Government.

The session which opened today—sixty-ninth in the history of the Diet—is an extraordinary one and hence will last only three weeks instead of the usual three months.

Its principal task is to approve the working budget for the fiscal year 1936-37, which began April 1.

This budget totals 2,310,000,000 yen ($669,900,000), the largest in the history of the Empire. Actually the Diet is asked to approve only 1,947,000,000 yen ($564,630,000), for the Constitution provides that whenever the regular winter session of the Diet fails to pass the Government's estimates—which the last session did because of its abrupt dissolution on Jan. 21—any or all items in the budget of the preceding year can be put into force for the new year without parliamentary action.

Puerto Rican Flag Is Raised at Ponce

SAN JUAN, P. R., May 2 (AP)—The Puerto Rican flag was raised yesterday over the city hall at Ponce, and pictures of President Roosevelt and former President Hoover were reported to have been removed, as independence advocates continued their demonstrations.

The Puerto Rican flag was raised on many other insular public buildings. Police, in some instances, interfered with the raising. Leaders of the majority coalition party, which more than a year ago asked for statehood for the island, urged party members not to participate in any movement looking toward an early constitutional convention in anticipation of independence under the Tydings bill.

Buffalo Mayor Denies Job Promise Charge

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1 (AP)—Mayor George J. Zimmerman pleaded not guilty to charges of making pre-election promises of jobs in return for support in the 1933 election when arraigned before Supreme Court Justice Alonzo C. Hinkley today.

Mayor Zimmerman surrendered to District Attorney Walter C. Newcomb shortly after the indictments were returned. If convicted he faces removal from office and a maximum prison sentence of five years. Bail was set at $5000.

Spanish Sea Cadets in U. S.

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—The Juan Sebastian De Elcano, training ship of the Spanish navy, a steel-hulled four-masted barque, arrived in New York yesterday with 23 cadets on board. The ship, which sailed from Cadiz, Spain, last Aug. 15, will remain here until May 8.

Dallas Celebrates Opening of New Highway System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas, May 2—Texans celebrated the formal opening yesterday of the greatest highway structure every built in the State—a triple underpass which distributes incoming traffic among Dallas's three busiest streets, and sends outgoing traffic on a direct route to transcontinental highways, avoiding suburbs. The underpass replaces a two-lane bridge over railroad tracks, built in 1917, and connects also with the new industrial boulevard built after the reclamation of the Trinity River bottoms.

After ceremonies in which officials from 30 neighboring counties joined Dallas civic leaders, bands paraded over the 1800 feet of roadway, and the thousands of spectators danced to the music of four orchestras until late at night, employing the traditional street dance fiesta to launch the thoroughfare.

Improved Highways

Dallas has admittedly the poorest highway entrances of any city in Texas, said C. L. Williford, resident engineer, and the construction of the Elm-Main-Commerce Streets project is the first step in a building program which will eliminate railroad crossings at two highway entrances, and improve traffic distribution.

Bonds for the underpass which was dedicated today were voted in 1927, but it required the prospect of the Texas Centennial Central Exposition which opens in Dallas June 6 to sell the bonds, enlist state aid, and rush the structure to completion this year. It was obviously impossible for any one of Dallas' downtown streets to handle all the traffic which is increasing already, and is expected to multiply when the exposition is in progress. The plan of sending traffic through the city on three parallel streets is a solution of the congested situation, and is adaptable to any city where the parallel lanes of traffic are available, engineers point out.

Federal Funds Provided

Of the $1,027,000 required to build the underpass, $537,000 was furnished by State and Federal Governments, and $490,000 by the City of Dallas.

In providing the right-of-way, Dallas bought two city blocks and tore down the unsightly old buildings in a section from which business moved nearly 10 years ago. Those old buildings are now replaced by Dealey Plaza, two parkways separating the three traffic lanes that lead into Elm, Main and Commerce Streets.

The regeneration of the lower downtown section which the underpass enters will be complete when the new federal building, to be located across the Commerce Street roadway from Dealey Plaza, is finished. The Plaza is named for George B. Dealey, president of the Dallas Morning News, who has urged and supported the construction of the bridge for several years. The Union Terminal is two blocks from the underpass, and it was necessary to move all the tracks and signals, since the Trinity River at one time flowed where the bridge now stands.

Provides New Outlet

The four-lane highway which joins Dallas to the 30-mile-distant Fort Worth is shortened one mile by the underpass and the extension of Commerce Street, making travel through Oak Cliff, a suburb of 100,000, unnecessary. Since 12,000 cars a day travel the Fort Worth-Dallas Pike, the saving of one mile and the elimination of suburban traffic is considered valuable.

Built to meet a peculiar need, the structure is unique in design, and was originated by F. D. Hughes, veteran Texas engineer and architect. The bridge is 120 feet wide and 160 feet long. A roadway of 1800 feet has been constructed. Traffic coming into Dallas is divided at a point several hundred feet from the underpass into three lanes preparatory to going under the railroad bridge and entering Dallas.

Fool Proof System

A traffic signal system which Clifton Rice, division engineer, calls fool proof, allows outgoing traffic to merge into one lane, while incoming traffic divides itself among the three possible entrances into the city. Thus, each street extension is a two-way thoroughfare.

Under the brick paving are seven inches of cement. Asphalt covers the brick, and a coating of sand is on top, this construction providing a safeguard for skidding on the steep inclines.

The piers which hold up the bridge rest on what was at one time the bed of the Trinity River, before the course of the Trinity was changed, and in placing these piers on rock below the bed of the river, as much cement was used under the surface of the ground as is visible above the earth.

$16,000,000 Tax Claim Upheld in New Jersey

TRENTON, N. J., May 2 (AP)—The Court of Errors and Appeals, New Jersey's highest court, upheld unanimously April 30 this State's $16,000,000 inheritance tax assessment on the estate of the late Dr. John T. Dorrance, Camden soup manufacturer.

The court, without filing an opinion, affirmed the decision of the New Jersey Supreme Court and the State Prerogative Court, both of which ruled Dorrance was a resident of New Jersey. Pennsylvania, which contended Dr. Dorrance lived at Radnor, Penna., has already assessed and collected more than $14,000,000 in inheritance taxes from the $115,000,000 estate.

The New Jersey tax included $12,247,733 levied in 1932 on transfer taxes of the estate, and a compromise tax of $4,521,143 on contingent remainders and estates in trust.

Holstein Wins Dairy Title

SABETHA, Kan., May 2 (AP)—A Holstein dairy cow with a long name won Kansas' beautiful cow contest yesterday. She is Princess Beryl Wood Pearly Triune, walking off with the title, "Miss Bovine America," and a floral wreath on each horn.

Methodists Reassert Stand In Opposing War and Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2—Vigorous expression of the Methodist Episcopal bishops' convictions upon relations of church and state, peace and war, social versus individual religion and organizational matters was given today, when Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes of Washington, D. C., delivered the quadrennial Episcopal address to the church through the general conference in its second day's session here.

The contents of this message, together with memorials and petitions, become now the material for the consideration of the many standing committees organized yesterday.

Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, was elected chairman of the important committee on the state of the church, before which most of the controversial issues of the conference will be threshed out.

An Apostle of Liberalism

His election is regarded as an indication of strong liberal strength in the committee despite the organized protest that lay groups in Chicago and Los Angeles have made to keep the pulpit free from discussion of political, social and economic questions.

Striking out in the early paragraphs of the address against governments that "treat the church as an utterly secondary thing," the Bishop said:

"The supporters of the totalitarian state simply tell the church to yield, or move or die. If it is unwilling to serve Caesar, then it must suffer banishment or imprisonment. It requires no claim of infallibility to make the church reject that view—it requires only an organized conscience, insisting on the freedom of an institution set to speak for God in the realm of moral and spiritual idealism.

Urges Church Assert Itself

"The church should not, without protest, permit itself to become an object of virulent abuse or the accessory of an autocrat or the slave of an earthly dominion.

"Our church has been known for the patriotism of its people—but we must hold fast to the assertion that the state must not seek to dominate the realm of God."

Tracing the growing sentiment for peace as recorded in the annals of successive conferences, Bishop Hughes pointed out that from relative silence the church has increasingly strengthened its statements until now its attitude is "couched in words that have seriously disturbed the militarist everywhere.

"Advocates of war, or of competing armaments," he said, "are on the defensive as never before. Their biological argument has been scorned out of the court of a reasoning world."

Warns of War Dangers

Warning of the danger of another world war leading into "communistic experiments and bullying dictatorships the Bishop said:

"Our last great struggle proved an introduction for both Communism and Fascism. Therefore an alliance between militarism and a modified capitalism is a senseless thing, and surely a colossal blunder for the party of the second part. The commercial stimulation is temporary and is certain to be succeeded by disastrous reactions."

Referring indirectly to the occasional protests of Methodists not sympathetic with these views the Bishop asserted:

"We need not now debate side issues or the personal equations of conscience. On the main issue we are all but unanimous. The confessed militarist, or the man who does not confess that classification, but really has it, finds no series of options.

Has No Other Refuge

"If he flees from Methodism because of our peace pronouncements, he has no other refuge in Protestantism. The olive branch and the dove will meet him at every entrance."

Specifically, the Bishop urged a pronouncement that would seek the removal of the element of personal and corporate greed from the trade in munitions, and the co-operation of the United States and all other governments, on a fair and proportionate basis, in international movements and organizations that seek to substitute reason and love for force and hate.

"We do not desire to assist any program that would bring back the imprecatory psalms even to a temporary monopoly: that would turn our prayers into maledictions and that would allows a brutal Mars to drive the gentle Christ from his throne."

In their first official statement on the liquor question since repeal the Bishops said:

Still Fight Alcohol

"Bacchus is in our land again, erecting his altars and summoning our citizenship to an orgy of human sacrifice. Our voters, being desperately tried economically, were terribly tempted morally. The revived liquor trade has already outdone its former horrors.

"On all sides the disasters increase. The records of automobile mishaps and fatalities lead the very journals that helped to reinstate the curse to carry on campaigns for the safety of our highways. Amid an amazing reaction that often suggested moral insanity we refuse to retreat from our historic position."

"The liquor traffic is inherently immoral. Legalizing it did not change its character. We proclaim to our country and the world our intent to continue a relentless fight against the beverage liquor trade."

The Charge of Meddling

Answering those who regard the preaching of the social gospel as "meddlesome," the Bishops pointed out that, as early as 1784, Methodism officially rebuked "usury or unlawful interest," the buying and selling of goods which had not paid the duty, and the laying up treasure on earth.

"The best way to preserve the capitalistic system is to make an honest endeavor to purge it of its wrongs and excess," said the Bishops in touching upon the economic and industrial realm.

Several warnings against extreme attitudes obviously addressed to preachers, were included in the address at this point. The bishops deplored the tendency to set the individual and social emphasis into hostility. They chided the impatience of those who have not sensed that the ameliorations of the last half century indicate that revolution need not necessarily replace evolution. They insisted that the church must be kept free from party affiliations in politics.

The Economic Disaster

They were, however, "appalled at the present social disaster as seen in the 20,000,000 of the world's workers now unemployed and, while they had no specific program to propose, they expressed faith that the nation has resources, wisdom, leadership and inherent goodness of heart to correct the fearful conditions, and give to every willing person a chance, not merely for a bare livelihood, but, for meeting the financial and cultural necessities of himself and family.

Previous Episcopal protests were repeated against unfair racial discriminations everywhere, political disfranchisement, lynchings, unequal privileges in matters ecclesiastical and commercial, and a special expression of sympathy was uttered for the Jewish people in the persecutions they are facing in many places.

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Private Industry Submits Specific Housing Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Private industry, represented by the Committee for Economic Recovery, has issued a housing programin accord with the aims of the Wagner-Ellenbogen bills now before Congress, but opposed to some of their "basic principles and methods of procedure."

The committee is a group of business men incorporated for the stated purpose of promoting co-operation between government and business in bringing about recovery.

Three basic exceptions are taken by the committee to the Wagner-Ellenbogen bills. They are:

Three Basic Exceptions

1. Opposition to direct grants of government aid for housing except on the basis of rent subsidies.
2. Opposition to government loans to private corporations for purposes of public housing.
3. Opposition to any demonstration projects on the part of the Federal Government, particularly in relation to "public housing societies."

The program of the committee is reported to be based upon the most recent legislation in England. That country, after trying many other forms of government aid, adopted the rent subsidy in its 1935 act.

The committee makes sharp distinction between the problem of slum clearance and that of rehousing present slum dwellers. The latter, this report says, is a human and social problem and must be dealt with by federal, state, and municipal authorities in co-operation. The slum clearance problem is a real estate problem in which the Federal Government should have no part.

Divides Responsibility

In recommending only the rent subsidy, it divides the responsibility for the subsidy among federal, state, and municipal governments, leaving to the latter the responsibility of initiating, financing, building and operating public housing projects. This also places the responsibility for economical construction and operation directly upon local communities, and permits them to taper off or discontinue subsidies to particular families as the need for rent assistance decreases, the committee contends.

A rent subsidy, it is stated in the report, should be fixed by appropriate federal and state legislation on the basis of the number of families rehoused. These two subsidies would be fixed by law and added to the amount of rent the local welfare agencies determine the tenant can afford to pay. Any amount in addition to this total required to cover all capital charges and operating costs on the project would be furnished by the local community.

Met by No Other Subsidy Form

"No other form of subsidy provides the advantages indicated above in connection with the rent subsidy plan," the report states. "Furthermore, the other forms of subsidy embrace the disadvantages which the rent subsidy avoids."

The committee argues that the extension of capital grants to housing authorities and federal loans to private corporations permits of direct competition with efforts of private enterprise to provide homes for the low income groups. This is especially emphasized also in the further committee comment on the broad administrative authority extended in the Wagner-Ellenbogen proposals.

"The bills convey almost unlimited administrative power to the Federal Housing Authority," the report says, "with an absence of definite standards. For instance:

Instances of Power

"(a) Low income groups could, in many areas, even include families with incomes up to $2500 a year.

"(b) A 'public housing society' might be composed of three persons in a city of 7,000,000. Regardless of the desires of the community, these three individuals with no financial responsibility, could administer millions of dollars of federal funds.

"(c) A 'limited-profit housing agency' under the bills could build almost any type of private enterprise rental housing program."

Such broad provisions, the committee contends, will permit public housing authorities to offer rentals in direct competition with the efforts of private enterprise, while private corporations, fortunate enough to obtain governmental loans, will compete directly with the efforts of unsubsidized private industry to reduce the cost of homes for all classes.

Instead of being an aid to employment, such competition will have the opposite effect, the committee believes.

In one other important particular the committee's program differs from the Wagner-Ellenbogen proposals. The latter advocates an independent housing authority. The committee states that "the Federal Government already has too many agencies which report directly to the President. The public housing authority should be responsible to a cabinet member, preferably the Secretary of the Interior."

Under the committee plan, the funds for construction of public housing projects would be obtained through the issuance of securities by local housing authorities. Until a ready market is obtained for these securities, it is recommended that the RFC be empowered to purchase a specified amount, upon approval of the Federal Housing Authority. This proposal, it is pointed out, is not for the purpose of creating a capital grant, but is only a means of starting operations in order to popularize this new type of security.

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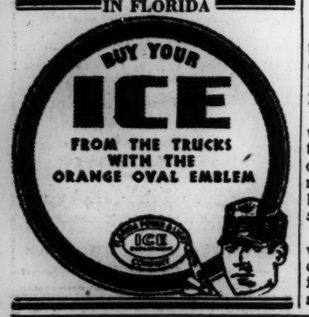

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Kansas Law Bars U. S. Security Aid, Landon Informed

TOPEKA, Kan., May 2 (AP)—Kansas' participation in major phases of the New Deal social security program would be deferred until after the November elections, at least, if Gov. Alf M. Landon accepts the legal viewpoint expressed yesterday in a majority report of a legislative advisory committee.

The majority opinion filed by a Republican state senator held that Kansas must amend its constitution in order to comply with the requirements of the national program.

A dissenting report, written and signed by a Democratic member of the nine-man committee of attorneys, held a special legislative session could take required action.

Governor Landon withheld comment pending study of the reports. The authority to call a special session is vested solely in the Governor.

The Chief Executive said recently he would summon the legislators into special session before the end of June should it be determined there were no constitutional barriers. Whether he would accept the majority opinion was undetermined.

The state legislative council will meet May 11 to receive the committee reports. However, its action would be merely advisory.

New Magazine Offers Summary of Opinions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—"Counterviews," the new monthly digest of opinion on topics of current interest, makes its debut with 60 pages of "Seeing Both Sides."

The magazine gathers diverse views on war and peace, civilization, the Constitution, women's events and other items. The editors invite comment by readers, whose desires will be considered in selection of future subject matter.

"Prove all things: Hold fast that which is good," has been inscribed on the title page. S. Claude Bartley is editor, and Jack E. Larson is managing editor.

They Study Intricasies of the New Deal

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Heads of the Republican 'Brain Trust'

Top, Left to Right—Rufus S. Tucker, Formerly of Harvard and Brookings Institution; Dr. Olin Glenn Saxon, Professor of Business Administration at Yale, Group Leader; Dr. Thomas Nixon Carver, Professor Emeritus of Political Economy, Harvard; Dr. Niles W. Carpenter, Professor of Sociology, University of Buffalo; Dr. Charles J. Bullock, Professor Emeritus of Economics, Harvard. Left Center—Frank H. Gane, Instructor of Economics and Finance, Northwestern University. Right Center—Frederick A. Bradford, Professor of Economics, Lehigh University. Bottom, Left to Right—Asher Hobson, Head of Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Wisconsin; V. C. Watts, Professor of Economics, Antioch College

GOP 'Brain Trust' Puts New Dealers In a Joyful Mood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Immense sound and fury, in the nation's newspapers and political sewing circles, surrounds the new Republican "brain trust." Nothing, since the campaign of 1932 has given the Democrats a greater opening, and they are making the most of it.

Experienced Republican leaders are chagrined at the political blunder which left them wide open to attack, after they had taken strategic position to bombard the Democratic "brain trust," with their heaviest artillery.

The latest attacks, published widely during the last day or two, go back to a report: "What must we do to save our economic system?" written a year ago by Prof. Thomas Nixon Carver, head of the Republican group.

Rich Food for the Critics

By means of quotations—some of them wrenched violently from their contexts—the emeritus professor from Harvard is put in a reactionary, almost Fascist position. Phrases praising Hitler and Mussolini are found in the pamphlet. A plan for limiting populations by means of the usual sociological methods—voluntary birth control, sterilization of unfit, elevated standards of living—is converted by the critics into a plan for "plowing under the poor."

It is all great fun, politically speaking. But, like most "smear" campaigns, it lacks perspective. It is perfectly true that Professor Carver's program speaks of "planned families," and says that "this is one of the few rational things which have come out of Hitlerism."

Another Plowing Under

The New Deal, as far as available records show, never talked much about "planned families." Therefore, it is possible for critics to say that Professor Carver's proposals are more extreme, if not radical, than the average New Deal doctrines. Indeed, it is possible to contrast "plowing under the poor" with "plowing under crops" to the distinct advantage of the new-deal doctrine.

But an impartial survey shows that Professor Carver's plan for saving the economic system is based on orthodox sociological theories, most of which have been sponsored by most of the New Deal professors in their time. His plan as a whole is divided into three parts: Relief, recovery, and reform. He says that relief must continue:

Has a Familiar Ring

"Those without incomes must be provided for until their incomes can be restored. It must take the form of either the dole or public works."

Not a whit unlike New Deal policy, except that in subsequent details Professor Carver criticizes many points of administration.

As to recovery, he calls for "restoration of confidence," by promising business no more monetary experiments, no more high taxes on industry, no more interference, government-supported business, or "radical politicians." This program has been demanded by all anti-New Deal spokesmen from the start.

Under the third point, reform, the critics begin to have their fun. They find that Professor Carver urges the increase of production, prevention of erosion, etc.—very like the new Soil Conservation Act.

Continues to Be Orthodox

Then he urges increase of capital. Also orthodox. He would increase the demand for labor, not only by encouraging private enterprise but by extension of government activities into fields where private enterprise cannot go.

Since this includes "public health, public safety, needed public works, education, flood control, control of erosion, reforestation and repasturation, and beautification" it sounds almost Rooseveltian or Tugwellian.

On the final subject: "To Decrease the Supply of Labor," comes the political dynamite. Professor Carver would exclude all immigrant labor, including Filipino and that from other countries in the Eastern Hemisphere. He would "raise the standard of living; provide eugenic restrictions on marriage; stop the multiplication of the palpably unfit."

Aids Before Family

Professor Carver writes:

"There should be some control of the natural increase of the ignorant and the unskilled . . . If, for example, no one will marry until he can afford an automobile . . . etc." This has been construed by critics as an actual proposal to prohibit marriage until the prospective bride or groom is the proud owner of a motor vehicle. Linked with Professor Carver's well-known and long-standing adherence to the cause of national prohibition—which is now not a very resilient political springboard—this question of prohibition of marriage is obviously filled with tinder.

The paths of other Republican "brain-trusters" have not been smooth, either. Professors Tucker, Bradford, and Carpenter were among the signers of a petition presented to the Republican Congress in 1930 protesting strongly against the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill.

Tarred by Same Stick

Of similar low-tariff views, according to persons familiar with their teachings, are Professors Carver and Bullock.

To Prof. Asher Hobson, formerly in the New Deal Department of Agriculture, is given part of the credit for launching the reciprocal trade agreement policy. Also, Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina in his "dog-food" reply in the Senate, gave Professor Hobson credit for originating the whole dog-food story. Further, a dinner given by Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee, for a representative group of "brain-trusters" and of experienced political hands from Congress, developed into a violent argument with the congressmen attacking the "radical" and "new-dealish" views of the professors.

The Burden on Fletcher

All of which has further distorted the perspective. The few political students in Washington who can view the matter devoid of "smear campaign" slants, see that Mr. Fletcher was altogether sound and well-advised to gather a group of experts to study the extremely complicated contemporary problems.

It is granted that he should have foreseen and avoided the resultant political kick-backs—that is the job of a national chairman—but the original formulation of an expert group ought to be insulated from criticism.

Where the Difference Comes

Moreover, the important dividing line between professors who take jobs and carry out their theories as administrators and professors who hand theoretical pamphlets to politicians for their use or discard, is obviously a sharp one.

The Republican "brain trust" is by nature of things advisory; the Democratic "brain trust" has become administrative. Students point out that the place for an expert adviser, for a "brain trust," is in the background, while elected or appointed officials stand in the foreground and accept responsibility for whatever is done. To this view, the Republicans have naturally pledged themselves.

But this does not prevent the new group from being an open target for party or publicity attacks. They are expected to continue until something new comes along.

Progress Shown In Cleaning Up Of America's Alleys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—How America's back alleys are being cleaned up was described April 30 at the annual convention of the Association for Girlhood Education by John Ihlder, alley dwelling authority, of Washington.

Mr. Ihlder traced the housing program and said that "generally speaking, it may be said that the initiative should be taken by private enterprise, and that the functions of government agencies are to regulate, to facilitate, and when necessary, to participate.

Mr. Ihlder was speaking at one of 11 "classes" at which the teachers were instructed in all kinds of things from how to help children write poetry to how to foster inclinations toward international co-operation. One "class" studied how to explore individual communities for examples of art in architecture, planning, homes, shops, factories, libraries, even in ideas and social concepts.

Another took an excursion to the docks and then discussed how little children could utilize such an experience in writing, painting, arithmetic and reading, and how older children could be helped by it to an understanding of nationality and labor problems.

Dr. Garry C. Myers, head of the division of parental education in Cleveland College of Western Reserve University, told the conference yesterday that the newspaper of the future will stress educational material instead of crime and "slush."

A tendency on the part of primary schools to teach children to discriminate between newspapers was commended by Dr. Myers. Noting the tendency to use informative newspaper stories and to discourage the reading of "murders and gruesome stuff," he predicted that the better class of newspapers will more and more come to be used as supplements for textbooks in the classroom.

At last evening's meeting Mrs. Sidonie M. Gruenberg of the Child Study Association, New York City, talked on "The Radio and the Child," and Miss Ellen Eddy Shaw, curator in elementary instruction, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, described the contribution of a botanic garden to the community.

Southern States Honor Confederate Veterans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 2 — The remnant of Robert E. Lee's once powerful hosts heard praise for their valor last Sunday while four southern states paid tribute to their heroes of the war between the states.

Parades featured programs in most sections as the "Stars and Bars," flag of the Confederacy, and "Old Glory" floated together, symbolizing the unification of a nation once divided. Special church services were held in Birmingham, Ala. An elaborate program of tribute was conducted in Bayfront Park, under U. D. C. direction, in Miami's bright sunshine. The spot in Montgomery, Ala., where Jefferson Davis was inaugurated as President of the Confederacy was marked with a wreath. Gov. Eugene Talmadge proclaimed Saturday a legal Memorial Day holiday in Georgia with banks and various public offices.

Nation's Colleges Are Called On To Dramatize Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 — By dramatizing peace the students of America can do much to prevent war, Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, declared at the opening session of the fifty-third annual meeting of the American McAll Association in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel April 29. "It is not only the right, but the duty of the youth of this country to protest against war," he added, "for it is the youth of the country who must do the fighting if the nation enters into another conflict."

"Universities and colleges of America, if war is to be prevented, must dramatize peace, as in the past they have dramatized war," Dr. Lewis continued. "We have had our victory parades of the survivors, but let us visualize a parade of those who perished in the World War. It would take three months for them to march past any given point such as the reviewing stand.

Adequate Defense

"I am not a radical pacifist. I believe in the need for adequate national defense, but we must understand that human life is more important than national aggrandizement.

"The obvious way to prevent war, which I have suggested in the past, is to draft only those between the ages of 40 and 60 to do the actual fighting. The objection to this is, as expressed by a regular army officer, 'But how long would such a war last?'"

Turning to domestic politics Dr. Lewis declared "It is not dictators who are to be feared, but the spirit of the people who allow dictatorships.

"In America we enjoy the finest system of government ever designed by the human mind. But if the people wish to enjoy the full benefits of this system they must do their share. They must register to vote, they must vote and take part in ward politics.

No Right to Criticize

"If they do not undertake these responsibilities they have no right to criticize any government that may be placed in power."

Summing up his own opinion of the present Administration policy toward peace, Dr. Lewis stated: "One day we are asked to follow the good neighbor policy toward other nations and the next we find that money has been voted to build a much larger navy and strengthen our other forces. It is all very confusing."

The particular object of the McAll Association is the dissemination of Christian doctrine in France, under Protestant auspices, among those not allied with any religious organization. Its two-day conference was attended by more than 100 delegates representing 50 auxiliaries.

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Coal Disputants Kept in Parley By Government Plea

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Anthracite operators and miners, joined by Assistant Secretary Edward F. McGrady of the Labor Department, embarked on a new effort today to reach an agreement on contract terms.

As the conference opened after approving a second extension of present wage scales and working conditions, spokesmen for both sides expressed hope an accord would be possible.

Mr. McGrady said he would drive as hard as he could for acceptance of a new contract, in order to prevent a suspension of operations in the industry, with a walkout of 106,000 miners.

At last night's sessions, when the extension was approved, he said, operators and miners reviewed their positions so that he could acquaint himself with all details of the situation.

Although the 14 conferees were reticent about disclosing details of the negotiations, one operator said the United Mine Workers were shifting from their demand for a six-hour working day in favor of the seven-hour day now prevalent in the bituminous coal industry.

There is a disposition on the part of some operators, it was reported, to agree to continuing the present wage scale in the new contract. Miners have been asking an increase, said in operators' quarters to be about 20 per cent.

One moot question was understood to be the equalization proposal of the miners, to distribute work by opening closed collieries.

The industry's five-year-old contract was given its second extension last night, two hours before it would have expired, with what both sides pictured as disastrous results.

The extension, gained by Mr. McGrady after a hurried flight from Washington on order of Secretary of Labor Perkins, enabled him to drive for an agreement through one or both of two avenues:

1. Virtually to force concessions by the deadlocked parties so that a common ground could be reached.
2. Persuade the conferees to continue their deliberations until one side or the other receded.

The current extension was indefinite. The contract already had been extended one month when the second delay was approved by the group, headed by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers.

New Honor for Dr. Conant

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 2 (AP)—Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, will receive the honorary degree of LL.D. from the College of William and Mary at commencement exercises June 8.

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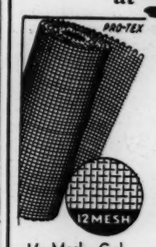

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Detroit Tigers Here Tomorrow—Stadium Track Meet Next Week—Ten Eyck Feted

Grove Blanks Cleveland For Fourth in Row

By Edwin Rumill

That lanky old man of the Maryland mountains, Robert Moses "Lefty" Grove, from Lonaconing, has made the major league grade all over again.

"Lefty" first became prominent under the tutelage of the crafty Connie Mack. Pitching superb baseball, the tall hurler won 20 games for the Athletics in seven consecutive years. Naturally, he was hailed as one of Mack's greatest discoveries.

In 1934 he was sold to the Red Sox, and during spring training of that year he suddenly and unexpectedly lost his effectiveness. After having turned in 20 victories the previous year, he did an about face in '34 and accounted for only eight.

Master of His Art

But last season he made a sensational comeback; a comeback just as sudden and unexpected as his fall from the pinnacle of pitching fame. He won 20 games for the Red Sox and was the most effective hurler in the American League according to official averages, unquestionable proof that he was again master of his art.

This season he promises to surpass his 1935 performance. A smarter, better pitcher than in the days of the Athletics, Grove now has everything a great boxman needs. He outsmarts instead of overpowers opposing batters. And now that "Lefty" has again jumped to the front ranks in this pitching business, the scribes are fumbling around in their memories for a few of the flattering phrases and expressions they used on the Lonaconing artist back in the days of championships in Philadelphia. Grove has started all over again.

Yesterday at Fenway Park he blanked the Cleveland Indians, 6 to 0, for his fourth straight triumph of the season. He yielded only seven hits, which were well scattered. He fanned nine Indians and walked none. In four games, Joe Cronin's left-handed ace has allowed exactly one earned run.

When will the Red Sox discover another pitcher who can go the full nine-inning distance without assistance from the bull pen? In the last nine games only Grove has gone the route.

He has finished everything he's started this season, and right now is the outstanding lefthander in the American League. But Joe Cronin's pitching power ends with the mention of Grove's name. Wes Ferrell, Cascarella and Welch failed to last against the lowly White Sox. Can they do any better, or even as well, against Detroit.

Single games are booked tomorrow, Monday and Tuesday with Tigers. Cochrane is still on the bench, and of course Hank Greenberg will not be available again for about a month.

However, the Tigers have the old reliables, Goose Goslin, Charlie Gehringer, Bill Rogell and Al Simmons to take care of the base hits and this group can hit with the best. This three-game engagement with the Detroiters will be a real test.

Exclusive of Greenberg's misfortune and his own forced layoff, Cochrane is pleased with the Tiger outlook at this stage of the race. The Tigers are traditionally a slow starting club. Last season they were in last place on April 26 and did not climb out of the second division until the latter part of May. On the first day of July they were in third place. The next day they were second. Cochrane overtook the Yankees on July 26.

Since the opening of the 1936 season the Bengals have never been lower than sixth. As this was written they were in third position, two games behind the second-place Yankees and two and a half in back of the Red Sox.

Important Figures in Fenway Duel

By a Staff Photographer

Upper Left—Hal Trosky of Cleveland and Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox, Two of the Leading Home-Run Sluggers in Baseball, Discuss the Art of Distance. Upper Right—Just Before Grove (Left) Annexed His Fourth Straight Victory. Rick Ferrell (Right) Hit a Double and Single, Accounting for Two Runs. Lower Right—Bird's-eye View of the Strongest Cleveland Attack Yesterday as the Infield Surrounded Umpire Johnston to Dispute a Decision

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dibrell Williams, second baseman, sold by Athletics to Red Sox.

Three Years Ago

Lon Warneke allowed three hits as Cubs blanked Giants, 3-0.

Five Years Ago

Stanford quartet set United States mile relay record at 3m. 14.3s. in defeating Southern California.

Coach Signed for New Local Football Team

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Richard (Red) Smith, former Notre Dame player, has been signed as coach of the Boston Shamrocks of the newly organized American professional football league, it was announced today.

Smith played four years under the late Knute Rockne at South Bend; coached baseball at Georgetown University; played with New York Giants and Green Bay Packers of the National Professional Football League; coached football at Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., and for the past two years had served as backfield coach at the University of Wisconsin under Head Coach Clarence Spears.

Coming College Week

With the first week of May at hand, colleges in and around Greater Boston swing into their mid-spring athletic activities. During the last week baseball has been of major interest in intercollegiate circles, with most teams participating either at home or on visiting diamonds.

Next week will see plenty of activity in the college ranks. Northeastern's varsity baseball team takes on Boston College, a revamped team which trounced St. John's College yesterday by the score of 5 to 2. On Wednesday, May 6, Coach Al McCoy takes his boys to Worcester, where they play Clark.

At the Heights, Boston College's diamondites have three games scheduled. On Monday, May 4, Northeastern; May 8 and 9, they are hosts to Cornell University and Williams College. Three games are scheduled for the Eagle frosh. On Monday they encounter the Holy Cross youngsters at Worcester; Dartmouth at the Heights on Thursday, May 7, and Northeastern at Huntington Field on Saturday, May 9.

Over at Medford, Tufts' varsity nine has two away-from-home games. On Tuesday, May 5, they move to Boston University's Nickerson Field, where they play the Terriers, and the following day, May 6, they go to Worcester to engage Holy Cross. The Jumbos' varsity track team is idle until Saturday, when they enter the triangular meet at Amherst with Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Mass. State. On the same day the varsity lacrosse team meets Brown on the home field.

The Jumbo yearling baseball team visits Exeter Academy on Tuesday, May 5, and on Friday, May 8, plays the Terrier youngsters from B. U. The varsity tennis team exchanges rallies with the Middlebury netmen on Friday, and Providence on Saturday, both games scheduled on the home courts. The junior varsity tennis team goes to Southboro on Wednesday, May 6, to engage St. Mark's. The varsity golf team tees off with Boston College at Chestnut Hill on Thursday, May 7.

Boston University's nine has two scheduled games, Tufts at Nickerson Field on Tuesday and the University of New Hampshire at Durham on Saturday. The freshman baseball team has three consecutive games in as many days. On Thursday, they entertain Dean; Friday, Tufts, and Saturday, they are guests of Keene. The varsity track team has one meet with Norwich, originally scheduled here, but now switched to Vermont.

Haslin Spurns Salary Offer of Boston Bees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 2—Mickey Haslin, young infielder whom the Boston Bees secured Thursday in a trade with the Phillies, left here late last night for his home in Plains, Penna., which is located about 100 miles outside of Philadelphia. He joined the Bees here yesterday, but declined to put on a uniform because the club would not grant him an increase in pay.

Haslin is understood to be asking for a raise of $1000 over the salary he received as a member of the Phillies. McKechnie offered him a $500 increase here yesterday, but the infielder refused to accept. Haslin also talked with Bob Quinn, who is in Boston, by telephone, but the Bees' president declined to make concessions.

If Haslin fails to report for duty within what McKechnie believes is a reasonable period of time, he will be indefinitely suspended. Meanwhile, McKechnie is using Joe Coscarart at third base.

Kay Stammers Keeps Title

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 2 (AP)—Kay Stammers, English star, retained the British hard-court tennis championship today, defeating Anita Lizana of Chile, 7—5, 7—5, in the final round.

Fred Perry, John Bull's Davis Cup ace, gained the men's singles championship by defeating his cup mate, Bunny Austin, 6—2, 8—6, 6—3.

College Baseball Results

Brown 10, Columbia 0.
Bowdoin 15, Clark 8.
Indiana 12, Purdue 5.
Kent School 6, Ashland 0.
Lafayette 7, Ursinus 6.
Luther 13, Columbia 0.
N. C. State 12, Clemson 5.
Nebraska 4, Kansas State 0.
Newark U. 7, Panzer 5.
Ohio 13, Ohio Wesleyan 5.
Pratt Inst. 12, Seth Low 2.
St. Lawrence 9, Cortland Teach. 0.
St. Michael's 10, Vermont 6.
Springfield 6, Middlebury 0.
Syracuse 6, Rochester 5.
Villanova 6, Cornell 1.
V. P. I. 4, Washington and Lee 1.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	12	3	.800
Montreal	8	4	.667
Baltimore	9	5	.643
Toronto	6	7	.462
Albany	4	8	.333
Buffalo	4	9	.308
Rochester	3	7	.300
Syracuse	2	5	.286

Results May 1

Montreal 5, Albany 2.
Newark 4, Toronto 3.
Buffalo 4, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 1, Syracuse 0.

College Tennis Results

Bowdoin 7, Trinity 2.
Gus. Adolphus 4, Mankato T. 2.
Elon 6, St. John's 3.
Midland 4, York 0.
Middlebury 5, St. Lawrence 1.
Nebraska 5, Kansas State 1.
Northwestern 6, Michigan 0.
Ohio Wes. 3, Ohio 3.
R. I. State 7, Colby 2.
Temple 5, Ursinus 2.
Williams 7, Union 2.

College Golf Results

Dartmouth 8, Williams 1.
Amherst 4, Mass. Tech 2.
Holy Cross 5, Brown 4.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	24	10	.706
Seattle	20	15	.571
Missions	18	15	.545
Portland	17	15	.531
Sacramento	15	17	.469
San Francisco	14	18	.438
San Diego	14	21	.400
Los Angeles	11	22	.333

Results May 1

Portland 1, San Diego 0.
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 2.
Sacramento 11, San Francisco 7.
Seattle 7, Missions 5.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	9	2	.818
St. Paul	11	4	.733
Minneapolis	7	5	.583
Milwaukee	7	6	.538
Indianapolis	4	6	.400
Louisville	6	10	.375
Columbus	4	10	.286
Toledo	3	8	.273

Results May 1

Milwaukee 7, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 13, Minneapolis 9.
St. Paul 13, Columbus 5.
One game postponed.

White Sox Buy Walker

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Fred (Dixie) Walker, fleet outfielder, who has been kept from stardom by a shoulder injury, was sold to the Chicago White Sox by the New York Yankees yesterday. The purchase price was not announced, but reports were the Pale Hose had turned over close to $12,000 to the Yankees. Walker probably will be inserted into the White Sox immediately, paving the way for George (Mule) Haas to replace Zeke Bonura at first base.

Thomas F. Curtin Jr.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 2 (AP)—Thomas F. Curtin Jr., 22, Yale baseball captain, passed on here today. A graduate of Pittsfield High School and Choate School, he was on the dean's list at Yale, where he played football and basketball, as well as baseball. He figured prominently as a halfback in Yale's defeat of Harvard on the gridiron last fall.

Hole-in-One at Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., May 2 (AP)—Winthrop Russell of Worcester scored the season's first hole-in-one in this district yesterday when he aced the 145-yard second hole at the Hillcrest Country Club. Russell dropped a No. 7 iron shot to the green, the ball going in on the first bounce.

Eastern Stars In Heptagonal Meet Next Week

Manager John Bryant of the Harvard varsity track and field team announced today the entries of full teams by the seven eastern colleges which on May 9 will compete in the Harvard Stadium in the second annual Heptagonal Meet. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania, Cornell and Columbia will send their leading track and field stars to the famous Harvard Stadium track and field pits for what is looked upon, outside of the I. C. A. A. A. A. games, as the leading eastern college meet of the season.

Contested for the first time at the Palmer Stadium, Princeton, a year ago, the meet is considered the foremost addition to the college track and field schedules made in years. A year ago, Harvard, in the sun-drenched Princeton Stadium, won one of the finest meets in recent years, scoring 57¾ points to win an exciting team battle in the final events from Cornell and Columbia.

The meet program will consist of 15 events, 13 of which will be standard intercollegiate events. The other two, replacing the 200-meters dash and 400-meters run, will be a 400-meters relay with each man running 100 meters, and a 1600-meters relay with each man running 400 meters. The 400-meters relay will be run in two trial heats. In the the Heptagonal meet, five places are counted in the scoring with a premium of six points for first place, with four points for second, three for third, two for fourth, and one for fifth.

Nine Winners Back

Winners of nine of the 13 individual events of the first meet a year ago will be in the competition in the stadium. These include Milton Green of Harvard, winner of the high hurdles and broad jump; Gene Venzke of the University of Pennsylvania, winner of the 800 and 1500 meters; Walter Wood of Cornell, winner of the shotput; and four additional Harvard men, Malcolm Millard in the discus, Norman Cahners in the hammer, Richard Johnson in the javelin, and Emile Dubiel in the pole vault, who won their respective events a year ago.

Point winners returning to the meet are Bob Linders of Cornell in the dash; Green, Jennings Potter of Columbia, and Bill Ladendorf of Pennsylvania in the high hurdles; Potter and Green in the low hurdles; Venzke, John Meaden of Cornell, and Tony Bliss of Harvard in the 800 meters; Venzke, Henry Hogan of Princeton, and Wilbur Woodland of Yale in the 1500 meters; and Bob Playfair of Harvard and Henry Hull of Princeton in the 3000 meters, an event in which Yale's great distance runner, Woodland, will be the favorite, shifting from the 1500 meters.

In the pole vault, in addition to Dubiel, George Brister of Dartmouth and Standish Medina of Princeton were 1935 place winners. In the javelin, Dick Johnson will compete again against Donald Houpt of Cornell, Paul King of Pennsylvania, and Dave Ryan of Columbia who placed a year ago. Walter Wood in the shotput will face Donald Houpt of Cornell and Tony Geniswicz of Dartmouth, the indoor and outdoor intercollegiate champion. Charles Scott of Cornell and Bob Hall of Harvard are place winners back in the high jump and four of the place winners are returning in the broad jump, hammer, and discus.

Green in Broad Jump

In the broad jump, Green of Harvard, the winner a year ago, Tom Ritzman of Yale, the third place winner; Dubiel of Harvard, fourth, and Henry Godshall of Cornell, fifth, will be in the competition. Cahners in the hammer will again meet Art Loeb of Yale, third a year ago, Richard Pettit of Princeton, and William Cole of Dartmouth, fifth. The first four place winners in the discus are back. They are Millard of Harvard, Wood of Cornell, Geniawicz of Dartmouth, and Fred Lassiter of Yale.

The Stadium competition will start Saturday morning at 10:15, when trials in the shot, hammer, discus and broad jump will be held as well as trials in the high and low hurdles, 100 and 800 meters. All seats for the afternoon competition will be unreserved at $1.10 and track tickets also will admit to the eastern intercollegiate baseball game between Harvard and Cornell, which will follow the meet at 4 o'clock on the Harvard varsity diamond.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	8	5	.615
St. Louis	7	5	.583
Chicago	8	6	.571
Cincinnati	8	7	.533
Pittsburgh	6	7	.462
Boston	6	7	.462
Philadelphia	7	10	.412
Brooklyn	6	9	.400

Results May 1

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 3.
St. Louis 12, Brooklyn 0.
New York at Chicago, rain.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	12	5	.706
New York	11	5	.688
Detroit	8	6	.571
Washington	10	8	.556
Cleveland	8	7	.533
Philadelphia	6	9	.400
Chicago	4	9	.308
St. Louis	3	13	.188

Results May 1

Boston 6, Cleveland 0.
Detroit 4, Philadelphia 3.
New York 3, Chicago 2.
Washington 17, St. Louis 1.

J. W. Wear Elected

PHILADELPHIA, May 2 (AP)—Joseph W. Wear, 1935 captain of the American Davis Cup team, was elected president of the Philadelphia Racquet Club yesterday. Robert K Cassatt, Harvard graduate and Racquet Club president for the last 15 years, stepped aside to allow Wear's election.

France Leads China

PARIS, May 2 (AP)—France took a 2—0 lead over China yesterday in a first-round European zone Davis Cup tennis tie. Christian Boussus defeated Kho Sin Kie, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1. Bernard Destremeau, youngest member of the Tricolor team, trimmed Guy Cheng, 6—1, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3.

College Lacrosse Results

Hobart 11, Colgate 2.
Princeton 11, Penn. 2.

Sporting Around The Hub

Baseball Mania

LADIES' DAY! Phooey! Everybody is being swept with that exuberant fever termed baseball mania. The Tom Yawkey Dollar Boys are hitting baseballs with the ease of swatting flies. Four straight victories and 57 hits! The second-guessing baseball manager's unofficial association, with offices behind the backstop, is enjoying an ecstasy absent for more than a decade.

As a loyal member we felt greatly responsible for those victories and hits, and yesterday we headed out to Fenway to help old Lefty Grove spin the Clevelanders. Unmindful of Ladies' Day we reported a little tardy and disgustedly had to accept a lone seat between two of the 9600 ladies there, who would have been considered charming anywhere except in the sanctum of the "managers."

Sitting erect, instead of lolling at ease, we located the other members who were mournfully expressing similar discomfiture. Glances mutually agreed the woman's place was in the home, and not in our ball park. The fact that Lefty Moses Grove pitched a whole nine-inning game meant little to the girls, who cast more admiring glances toward the bullpen, when handsome Wes Ferrell went through a warm-up session.

And to top it all off one pretty little girl calmly alighted from a taxi at the park entrance, paid the driver $1.50 and then tripped up to the 10-cent window. Something should be done about it.

Here and There

Francis Howard of Brookline, Mass., has qualified in the junior division of the National Rifle Association as a distinguished rifleman, the highest grade of shooting proficiency, it was announced today . . . Starting at the Cottage Farm Bridge, opposite the Technology boathouse, five races take place in the Charles River Regatta this afternoon . . . Harvard, Princeton and M. I. T. compete for the Compton Cup . . . The varsity feature is scheduled for 5:30 . . . Bob Hughes of the Back Bay scored the first hole-in-one of the season at Franklin Park, sinking his tee shot on the 201-yard fourth hole . . . He played in a foursome with Fred Smith, J. Arthur Gillen and Beatrice Van Allen . . . New England professional golfers will start play under a new net system Monday in tourney at the Woodland Golf Club . . .

William S. Rowe 2d has been elected captain of the Harvard freshmen crew . . . Rowe handles the stroke oar . . . and prepared for Harvard at the Middlesex School . . . A combined Crimson Rugby team, composed of varsity and junior varsity players, defeated the Nassau College team from New York University, yesterday, 16 to 0 . . . Two English lacrosse coaches, Ivona Davies and Lois Brown, put in a busy day today, teaching the game to a large group at Buckingham Field, Cambridge.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Lefty Grove, Red Sox—Won his fourth straight game, shutting out the Indians, 6-0, gave seven hits, fanned nine and walked none.

Dizzy Dean, Cards—Gave Dodgers three hits to win his third victory of year.

Tommy Thevenow, Reds—Doubled in eighth to score two runs and beat Phillies, 4-3.

Gene Moore, Bees—Hit two homers to lead them to victory over Pirates.

Johnny Broaca, Yanks—Finished first game of season and let White Sox down with seven hits.

Elden Auker, Tigers—Won own ball game by singling in winning run over Athletics.

Jimmy Deshong, Senators—Pitched five-hitter against Browns as mates won, 17-1.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Homers May 1

Moore, Bees	2
Ogrodowski, Cards	1

The Leaders

Foxx, Red Sox	5
Trosky, Indians	5
Ott, Giants	4
Klein, Cubs	4
Dickey, Yanks	3
J. Moore, Phillies	3
E. Moore, Bees	3
Goodman, Reds	3
Hafey, Pirates	3
Gehrig, Yankees	3

League Totals

National	66
American	62
Total	128

Veteran Coach Of Many Crews Defends Sport

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—Jim Ten Eyck, oldest of the old men of the river, says that enemies of rowing are enemies of Jim Ten Eyck.

The Syracuse Club of New York tendered a dinner to the 84-year-old coach last night in honor of his 33-year coaching tenure at Syracuse University. It was a dinner at which sentiment was stressed by every speaker except the aging riverman. He used his time battling in defense of the sport to which he has given his life, and indicating those who claim that the sport slows men up for other types of competition.

A large group of Syracuse alumni, including many oarsmen Ten Eyck has coached at the university, were present.

Ten Eyck began rowing as a boy and when he was 16 he won an important single sculls race. He began coaching in the 80's, handling crews at the Newark (N. J.) Boat Club and at Worcester, Mass. He coached Navy crews in 1889 and 1901 before going to Syracuse in 1903. His crews have captured the varsity race in the Poughkeepsie Regatta five times.

Chick Meehan, former football coach at Syracuse and now football mentor at Manhattan; Julian Curtiss, former Yale oarsman and Poughkeepsie referee, and others, lauded Ten Eyck. Messages of congratulations came in from many sections of the country. The most touching tribute, however, was paid by 87-year-old John (Doc) Cunningham, superintendent of buildings at Syracuse University and an old friend of the coach.

After a talk in which Cunningham, snow-white of hair and beard and bent with the years, gave humorous anecdotes of life at the university, he placed his hand on the shoulder of Ten Eyck, who sat beside him, and in a faltering voice said:

"Jim, you are the best friend I have at Syracuse."

Ten Eyck buried his face in his hands.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

	G	AB	R	H	PO
Terry, Giants	10	25	4	13	.520
R. Ferrell, Red Sox	17	57	12	25	.439
Moore, Giants	13	60	15	26	.433
Herman, Cubs	14	60	16	26	.433
Gehringer, Tigers	14	62	18	26	.429
Herman, Cubs	14	60	16	26	.433

Bentley Wins Golf Title

DEAL, Eng., May 2 (AP)—Harry Bentley, British Walker Cup player, today won the native English amateur golf championship, defeating the 18-year-old John Langley, 5 and 4, in the 36-hole final. The youngster gained the final by defeating the veteran Cyril Tolley yesterday in a thrilling 18 hole match.

College Track Results

Amherst 85, Wesleyan 50.
Ohio 90, Cincinnati 37.
Parsons 77 1-6, Iowa Wes. 53 1-6.
York 88, Midland 34.

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Deftly Served
Cafe de Paris
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Noon to 10 P. M. . . 55c-65c-75c
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Every Sunday 12 to 1:30 and 5 to 8 P. M.
ROAST CHICKEN DINNER 70c
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Service in the Garden
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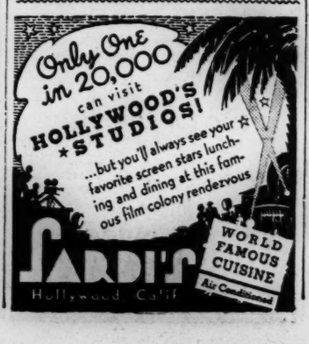
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OPENING NIGHT
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85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
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HITS FROM HASTY PUDDING SHOW—Conducted by LEROY ANDERSON
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TWICE DAILY Beginning MON. AFT'N MAY 4
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10,000 MARVELS including FAMILY of AFRICAN PIGMY ELEPHANTS
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Tickets Admitting to Everything Including Reserved Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 Plus Tax
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MISS JESSIE DODD, Conductor
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Jordan Hall, Friday, May 15, 8:30
Reserved Seats—50c, 75c, $1.00 plus tax.

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Curb on Land Sale to Jews Proposed in Palestine Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — A proposed law restricting land transactions in Palestine was communicated by the High Commissioner, Sir Arthur Wauchope, to the leaders of the Arab parties when he gave them the reply of the Colonial Office to their memorandum of last November.

The Arabs in this memorandum had set out their ultimate demands. They pressed for the establishment of a democratic government in Palestine, the complete cessation of Jewish immigration into the country, and the prohibition of all land sales to Jews on the ground that Palestine is gradually being transformed into a Jewish state, whereas for many centuries it has been predominantly Arab. The Government reply considers the first demand to have been met by the announcement on Dec. 22 of the decision to establish a Legislative Council with a large unofficial majority, "In the composition of which the elective principle is recognized."

As to immigration, the reply is clear that there can be no question of a total stoppage of Jewish immigration into the country. It reaffirms the economic absorptive capacity as the guiding basis regarding the admission of immigrants, from which it is asserted the Government can make no departure.

But in order to ensure the closest possible relation between the imigration quotas and the absorptive capacity, a statistical bureau is being set up which is to cary out periodical surveys of trade, industry and agriculture, keep its finger on the economic pulse and watch the changing economic situation in the country.

Restrictions on Sales

On the question of land sales, the High Commissioner announced that James H. Thomas, the Colonial Secretary, had approved "in principle" the enactment of legislation whereby no landowner would be permitted to sell any of his land unless he retained a minimum area sufficient to maintain himself and his family. The Beersheba district, urban areas and land planted with citrus fruits are to be exempt from this restriction. To safeguard against collusive sales, it is stipulated that this minimum area is made inalienable and reverts to the Government when the owner-cultivator ceases to cultivate it.

The sale of a "subsistence area" may be approved by the High Commissioner if he is satisfied the sale is "in the interests of the public good." An area needed for suburban development may be sold and one blocking development of rural land or an important irrigation or drainage scheme may equally be exempted.

Objections From Both Sides

Details of the land law are still to be worked out, but it is clear that "subsistence area" is a variable term, being determined with regard to the condition of cultivation in each region, and subject to variation from time to time as the land in question is improved or irrigated.

The proposed restriction of land deals has found no favor in either Arab or Jewish eyes. Arab leaders object to the suggested exclusion of certain areas and continue to demand the complete prohibition of land transactions between Arabs and Jews.

The Jews, on the other hand, regard any curbing of freedom in purchase and sale of lands as contrary to the Mandate.

Intensive Development

The Jewish Agency considers the proposed measure to be contradictory to the then Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's letter to Dr. Chaim Weizmann, of February, 1931, which was later declared by the British Government to be an authoritative interpretation of the White Paper of 1930.

This letter expressed, among other things, the Mandatory's intention to asist and encourage close settlement by Jews on the land, to institute an inquiry to ascertain what state and other lands are available for such settlement, and to initiate an active policy of development in order to make more intensive agriculture possible and enable more people to live off a given area.

Contiguous Areas Affected

The main objection to the proposed restriction is not that it sets out to protect the small cultivator, but that it threatens to hamper the development of contiguous areas under intensive Jewish cultivation.

The law is said to be quite exceptional, and goes much further than any similar protective measure. The Five Feddan Law in Egypt, for example, secures the cultivator against the subsistence area being sold over his head for debt.

The Palestine law, it is argued by Jewish interests, seeks to protect the cultivator against himself, making it illegal for him to dispose of his holding even when for some reason he no longer desires to work on the land.

Soviets Celebrate 'Joyous' May Day On Stalin's Orders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, May 1—Joseph Stalin's slogan, "Life has become better, comrades, life has become more joyous," is the keynote of celebrations today in every Soviet city and on every collective farm in observation of International Labor Day, one of Soviet Russia's three annual holidays.

For the first time in many years, the mass demonstrations in Moscow and elsewhere are emphasizing happiness for the people rather than armed force. Military displays are occurring as usual—with a fleet of 750 war planes roaring over Red Square and tens of thousands of troops parading there—but they have yielded first place to mass singing and dancing. The outstanding feature of the Moscow parade is a singing chorus of 90,000 men and women, who have been rehearsing for weeks to unite in one mighty chorus as they march in review past Joseph Stalin and his associates in Red Square.

90,000 Organized to Sing

Each factory and government office was assigned a "quota" of singers, equally divided between men and women. These were rehearsed first in groups of 48, and then by organizations. Finally, all singers in each district were brought together, and three groups of 30,000 each then organized.

The chorus is singing three songs. the "International"; a revolutionary marching song, "Comrades, the Bugles Are Sounding;" and finally, a song based upon Mr. Stalin's new slogan: "Life Is More Joyous." The number of 90,000 was chosen because this is the estimated capacity of the great square facing the Kremlin and Lenin's tomb.

Crowds of a million persons each in Moscow and Leningrad, and others almost as great in other cities, have been lined up since early this morning, awaiting their turns to pass before reviewing stands.

Efficient Handling

Long experience in organizing mass demonstrations has enabled the authorities to handle such crowds efficiently. Radio receivers have been set up at frequent intervals along the line of march, through which the crowds hear inspirational speeches, humorous skits, and dance music.

Mass dancing has been organized more generally this year than ever before, in accord with the present campaign for "joyousness." Dance leaders have been stationed with every marching group, and visitors are likely to find these spontaneous demonstrations more picturesque than the organized parade.

The thousands of banners and floats upon which Soviet organizations have been working for months, stress this year the Stakhanoff movement, upon which the ruling Communists have centered attention since last autumn. This movement glorifies manual workers who achieve high production in Soviet factories and mines.

Stakhanovists Guests

Several hundred red "Stakhanovists" have come to Moscow as guests of the Government. Banners announce that "our Stakhanoff movement means the triumph of Socialism and the downfall of the Capitalist order."

As usual, Russia's state-controlled trade unions have invited foreign workers and revolutionaries from many countries to attend these celebrations. Some of them are marching in parades, while others are in reviewing stands. Banners welcome them as "comrades in the struggle for world revolution." Moscow hotels also are filled with tourists, attracted by Russia's reputation for staging dramatic spectacles.

Today's demonstrations are hard work for those participating, who walk for many miles and stand in line for hours. The people are happy, therefore, when the parades are ended, and they can relax and rest tonight and tomorrow, before beginning work again on Monday. Hundreds of concerts and public meetings have been arranged for tonight, and the regular theaters and the opera have been reserved for "Stakhanovists" and government leaders.

Coronation Day in Virginia

Wide World

Apple-Blossom Queen Receives Crown
Miss Cornelia Ann Larus, Senator John G. Townsend and Maids of Honor and Princesses

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

so-called Public Enemy Number One to augment their record of 62 kidnapings solved and 136 kidnapers convicted.

The successful termination of a dogged two-year, nation-wide search but calls atention to the fact that the crime problem is still with the nation.

Others in Line.

William Mahan, wanted for the $200,000 kidnaping of George Weyerhaeuser at Tacoma, Washington; Thomas G. Robinson Jr., wanted for the $50,000 kidnaping of Alice Stoll in Louisville, Ky., and Harry Campbell, wanted for the $200,000 kidnaping of Edward Bremer of St. Paul, are all at large.

Pursuit and capture of the major criminals have not halted the persistence of crime. The month's calendar of crime discloses such underworld activities as the following:

Dubious Record

On April 8 a bank was robbed in Berlin, Conn., $6000 loot. On April 10 there was a mill pay roll robbery at Fall River, Mass., two arrested, loot $4556. On April 20, a Sioux City bank was robbed, loot $3292. On April 18 an Erie train at Nutley, N. J., was robbed, loot $958. On April 27 a Boston theater was robbed, two arrested, loot $3009. On April 30 a bank at Bogota, N. J., was robbed, loot $19,818. On April 30 Jack Dempsey's restaurant in New York was robbed, loot $145, an arrest was made. On May 1 a Detroit bank was robbed, loot $50,000.

Unfinished Business

On April 24 J. Edgar Hoover addressed the convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington and submitted these statistics:

There are 150,000 murderers at large in the United States; there are 1,500,000 erious crimes in the nation ecah year ; this costs the nation all told $15,000,000,000 annually, the average citizen $120. [The nation pays about $3,000,000,000 annually for education.]

The Senate revealed itself to be alert to the "pursuit and capture" angle of combatting crime by restoring $225,000 to the $6,000,000 "G-Man" budget.

Still Planning

During the month it was disclosed that the Department of Justice is working on a second nation-wide crime conference. The last conference was instrumental in the enactment of the Lindberg Kidnaping Law, which made it possible for Federal men to participate in the solution of kidnapings.

The first crime conference promulgated anticrime objectives for state legislatures. Many states have advanced but little toward these objectives because city and state authorities have been ingloriously fearful of relinquishing any of their powers. New York's Governor has persevered against political opposition. J. Edgar Hoover has denounced the politico-gangster misalliance as a principal support of crime.

On April 8 Governor Lehman signed five of his anti-crime bills.

Prevention as Well as Capture

It is increasingly pointed out, however, that pursuit and capture are insufficient and the nation is being urged by experts to turn its attention also to the "prevention of the causes" of crime. This would involve such profound tasks as padlocking slums, equalizing men's economic status and removing social abuses.

Shifts—Pershing Visits Old Home

People here and there made news:

Gen. John J. Pershing, Commander of the American Expeditionary Force in the World War, returned to Laclede, Mo., his birthplace, "to visit old friends and neighbors."

Arturo Toscanini, retiring conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, before he left for Europe today, revealed that he had received a congratulatory letter from President Roosevelt.

Joseph P. Kennedy, former chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, announced that he will leave for the Pacific coast to act as special advisor to Paramount Pictures Corporation. He will first establish a New York office.

Miss Carol Kulp of Storrs, Conn., won the Wellesley College annual hoop race for seniors yesterday. The winner is presented with a large bridal bouquet and takes, according to custom, the title, "First to Be Married."

Townsend Inquiry Ends in California; Set for Washington

LOS ANGELES, May 1 (AP)—The Townsend Old Age Pension investigation here was called off today to permit the congressional investigator to return to Washington to question Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

"I want to get back in time to cross-examine Dr. Townsend when he takes the witness stand before the committee as a whole on May 5," said Representative Joseph Gavagan (D), New York.

In two days of public hearings the investigators brought out this testimony:

In one month, December, 1935, Townsend followers contributed $25,532.60 in the Southern California area.

Edward E. Gordon, Southern California manager for Dr. Townsend, testified that since July, 1935, he personally received $15,253.69.

Area managers throughout the nation, the witness testified, receive 40 per cent of new members' dues, and 20 per cent of the monthly quota of 10 cents a member.

Peace Training Held Vital Need Of Modern Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Youth is no more internationally minded than its elders, and in some countries large sections of youth are developing an increasingly strong prejudice against internationalism, Mlle. Marie Butts, secretary general of the International Bureau of Education in Geneva, told the annual convention of the Association for Childhood Education here last night.

Mlle. Butts was speaking in the annual Susan E. Blow lecture, sponsored by the New York Kindergarten Association in memory of Miss Blow. The speaker has written several books for children and has founded in Geneva the library of international children's books in which 37 countries are represented.

Mlle. Butts made a strong plea for training in peace, stating that "if education is not to fail in the greatest of its tasks, renewed efforts are necessary and every individual teacher must rise to the emergency." Teachers and educational workers are "up against great difficulties and formidable obstacles" she said "but we need not give up in despair feeling that it is impossible for young people of different races and ideologies to understand each other."

The delegates today are examining the problem to discover how far anti-social patterns are consciously or unconsciously set by adults in the early years of childhood and whether the home, the school and the church can help to stem the rising tide of international, inter-racial and inter-denominational suspicious, antagonisms and persecutions.

Big Salaries List Offered for Sale

(Continued from Page 1)

information we would appreciate your prompt consideration of this proposal."

"Sucker List" by Racketeers

Mr. Bacon commented, "although this letter offered the list to a respectable manufacturer, it could easily have been addressed to racketeers and gangsters."

Last year Mr. Bacon introduced the legislation that led to the repeal of the "pink-slip law" making public all income tax returns. A similar effort to repeal the law under which $15,000 incomes are opened to the scrutiny of everybody was unsuccessfully sought just last week.

It was largely on the ground that the information might be used by racketeers, politicians and salesmen that Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently opposed making public the names of the recipients of the largest AAA benefit payments, but the Senate overruled his objection and called for publication of the names.

Trees Show Flowers On Day Named For Spring Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., May 2—Senator John G. Townsend Jr. of Delaware, crowned Miss Cornelia Anne Larus of Richmond queen of the Thirteenth Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival April 30 on the Handley Esplanade.

The amphitheater of Handley High School, where the queen's throne was placed on a terrace overlooking the audience, was crowded. Threatening clouds failed to dampen the enthusiasm of the festival throng.

Miss Larus, her brunette complexion set off by a flowing dress of white satin, was accompanied by her maids of honor and her princesses in pink organdy.

A pageant, "Dawn," was performed by Winchester school children immediately after the coronation.

A parade of 3000 Frederick County school children, entitled "Springtime in the Valley," signalized the beginning of the program. Nature confirmed the title by bringing thousands of apple trees to flower at precisely the right time. Cool weather had retarded them, but two days of summerlike warmth caused a wealth of blossoms.

The social event of the first day was a reception for the queen and princesses at the George Washington Hotel.

Racket Charge Hurled At Townsend Inquiry

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., May 1 (AP)—Two former officers of Michigan Old Age Pension Clubs testified at a congressional hearing yesterday they deserted the Townsend organization because they were convinced it was "a money racket."

The testimony was given by the Rev. David B. Moore, 60, of Traverse City, and Mrs. Juanita H. Jackson, of Jackson, before a small audience who booed repeatedly at criticism of the $200-a-month proposal.

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), Michigan, conducting the investigation in his home State, previously had declared in a formal statement that the hearings had convinced him "the plan is a racket, whatever the original purpose may have been."

Favorite Son Plan Assailed by Borah In Ohio Invasion

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 1 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah hammered at the Ohio Republican "favorite son" plan last night in an address and attacked "monopolistic interests."

The Idaho Senator, combating the regular Republican organization for a delegation pledged to his own presidential candidacy, said: "I certainly would not trust my candidacy to the tender mercies of the organization in the State of Ohio."

He asserted Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati, the "favorite son" candidate, was "not in any sense a candidate for President."

"Of course Walter Brown (former Postmaster General and a "favorite son" candidate for delegate-at-large) and Ed Schorr (state party chairman) are just the men to lead the Republican Party back to power.

"They've led it so near destruction that it's about time for them to turn around. And, in my opinion, next Tuesday a week, they will turn around."

Senator Borah said oil companies and "other monopolies" were his chief opponents and might succeed in defeating him. "But they will not change my position," he declared.

Unit Rule for Florida

ORLANDO, Fla., May 1 (AP)—Florida's 12 votes at the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, June 9, will be cast as a unit by a delegation consisting of nine uninstructed representatives and three pledged to support the presidential nomination of Gov. Alf Landon of Kansas. The state party convention yesterday imposed the unit vote rule on the delegation after refusing to instruct the six delegates-at-large to support Landon but recommending that the entire delegation consider the candidacy of the Kansan.

Grand Jury Clears Wendel

FLEMINGTON, N. J., May 1 (AP)—Prosecutor Anthony M. Hauck announced today that the Hunterdon County grand jury had voted "no bill" after considering Mrs. Anna Hauptmann's charge that Paul H. Wendel was the kidnaper of the Lindbergh baby.

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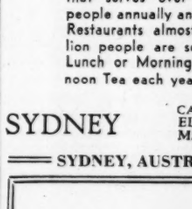
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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Table Talk That Awakens and Unites the Family

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

All Ages Taking Part

For Table Conversation—With a Little Planning

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MOTHER who wishes the meals in her home to be remembered long after the children have left for homes of their own, takes great pains to lead in conversation and in suggesting table games that instruct her children without their realizing there is any planned method back of the fun. Instead of keeping after the smaller children for bolting their food, she plans leisurely meals by providing something interesting that takes place, making a longer meal.

One of the helpful and instructive games they play at mealtime is the newspaper game. Each child is allowed to contribute an item of news. First the editor is chosen from among the table group (if guests are present they are asked to join in). The "Editor" then asks each one in turn to contribute to the paper. First comes foreign news. Of course the first person he calls on is supposed to give headline news if he knows any. This foreign news must be of some importance and brings the children who need current events for school an opportunity to rehearse the event before a home audience.

Perhaps the most ingenuity and resourcefulness is shown when the children tell their local news. No one may tell any gossip; but all are wide-awake to find some really interesting thing that has happened or is about to happen in the town.

This Was News

When 12-year-old Edgar brought in the news that his classmate, Robert Brown, had won a contest and received a big prize for a puzzle he had solved, this was news. When the high school son told at the table, before he had even let his parents know, that he had secured a job, a good one, too, and that he was to begin working the day school was out, the family cheered loudly. This was a most interesting item to the family. When the mother told in the loveliest way possible that the family could expect a new baby before another six months were over she was awarded the day's medal for her exciting news.

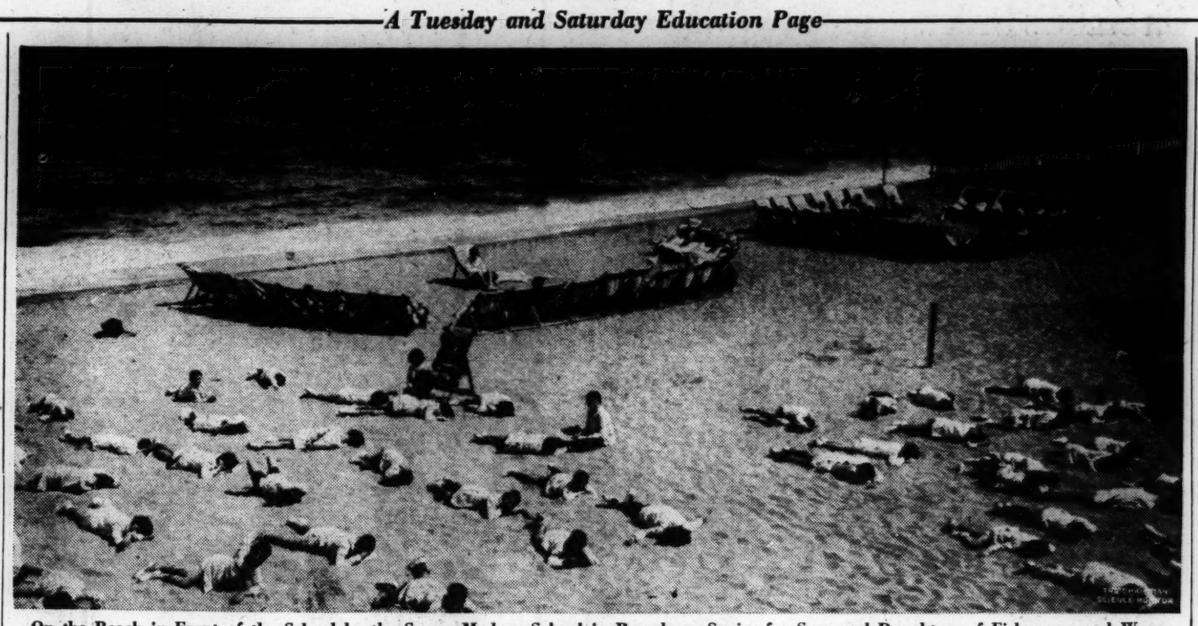
Another game that adds to the children's and the grownups' knowledge as well is the geography game. One person gives the name of a river, a town, a country or a sea and the one to answer must repeat the word he says and add quickly another name of something closely associated with the word said. If the person says London, the one answering may say England, because London is in England. If one then says Alaska the one responding can say Nome and go on with the game. The smaller children listening to this game learn the location of many cities or rivers or countries.

Guest Speakers

Sometimes they have a guest speaker at their meal. This means that one of the family is going to be treated as a guest and he must make an after-dinner speech. Father gives a talk on his business, letting the children see the inside working plan that he has to meet each day. The mother sometimes speaks on a subject such as "Taking Up a Hobby" or "Where I Should Like to Go." All join in the discussion after. The children speak on subjects they select, and even the 5-year-old member comes to the front with a speech on "What I Like About My Doll House."

When dinner is over for the evening, each member of the family is intent on his or her own affairs. The older children go to their studies, the younger ones to a romp before bedtime and the father to his evening paper. But they have had a touch, one with the other, through a profitable mealtime, and the benefits thus accrued cannot be easily computed.

MARGARET CONN RHODES



On the Beach in Front of the School by the Sea, a Modern School in Barcelona, Spain, for Sons and Daughters of Fishermen and Wage Earners Who Live by the Docks

The School by the Sea

For Children of Fishermen on Spanish Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Barcelona, Spain

IN AN unassuming wooden building in Barcelona, the largest and most modern city in Spain, 200 children between the ages of 6 and 14, lead an original and happy life at "The School by the Sea." They are the sons and daughters of fishermen and wage earners who live by the docks and who, for the most part, have known privation and hardship.

Visitors to the school must apply for permission to the director, the youthful educator who with several colleagues founded the school 12 years ago. When asked for information concerning the system of teaching, the young director in a friendly but firm way refers his guests to the children themselves. The school is run for the children and they, he considers, are therefore the best guides. Meantime two girls and two boys, dressed in blue and white striped smocks, will have presented themselves as guides. Each week new guides are chosen to receive visitors.

We go through the classrooms where instead of the traditional school desks we find tables and stools at which groups of children are sitting reading, talking or listening to lectures. "There is no fixed timetable here," explains my little guide. Every Monday the teacher prepares a program for the week and on Saturdays it is his duty to see how far the children have been able to carry out his suggestions. During the week the children are free to begin to study either mathematics or history, to learn individually or in groups, to listen to lectures or to learn independently from books. Generally several students unite in small "workers-groups," first studying from books and then asking their teacher to discuss problems with them and explain difficulties.

An important point in the teaching program of this school is that the child, instead of being overloaded with lists of names and dates, is encouraged to gather as much material about each subject as he is capable of. This freedom awakens both initiative and a sense of responsibility. The children feel individually responsible for everything that happens in the school. This applies not only to book work but also to the orderliness and tidiness in classrooms and during meals.

The classes, instead of being numbered, are distinguished by colors and names of places. The youthful student of class "Green," for instance, is not constantly reminded of the fact that the class "Red" student is two years ahead of him and that he himself is two years ahead of the "Mediterranean" class. Not only are the school-classes intimately bound up with one another, but the whole school forms a harmonious collective community. Life has to be lived collectively, therefore, the argument is, one cannot be too early acquainted with this fact. It is regarded as of far more importance that the children should develop a social sense than that they should be able to recite the names of battles and mathematical formulas learned by rote. Whether one eventually becomes a cabinet-maker or a lawyer, a dressmaker or a teacher depends on many unforeseen events, but what is certain is that every child should be a person with a full sense of responsibility, and with the ability to live in a community. It is fully recognized that schoolchildren should cultivate their intellects and should possess a good knowledge of history, geography, zoology and reckoning, but, it is always remembered, the preparation for life does not begin nor end with the intellect.

Imagination means a great deal to Director Verges. The children in his School by the Sea compose their own tales, visit theaters, write and produce plays themselves. The creative powers of the children are thus awakened and the children delight in showing the theater that they themselves have painted, and a book containing theatrical criticisms of their 10 and 12-year-old comrades.

There is a meteorological station at the school which never fails to interest the children. Through it they learn to understand the signs of wind and weather. As may be expected, they spend a great part of the day in the open air, by the shore and in the sea.

Spanish Working-Class Family, Typical of Those From Which Come the Children Who Attend the School by the Sea

'Releasing' Our Children

The Camp Letter Box

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York State

Dear Friends:

Camp has brought so much richness back into our home life as well as helped so largely in unfolding talents and abilities in the children, that each year I feel more definitely that at least two weeks of living with children of their own age in the open freedom of organized camp life should be a heritage of every child. From our experience, too, I would say, do not wait too long before sending one's child to camp.

We might not have sent our daughter to camp at 6, if conditions had not pointed the way. She has three brothers, and we live in a neighborhood in which there are many boys, but few girls of her age. She was beginning to feel that being a girl had so many disadvantages that we decided to send her to an all girls' camp, in the hope that it would break this sense of being sorry for herself and give her a better ability to give and take in the round of family life.

* * *

For three years she has been the youngest camper in two different camps, but it has helped in bringing out many beautiful qualities. She is poised and self-reliant with a sense of helpfulness that we all feel began to be definitely manifested with her camp experiences. So marked were the benefits of camp with our daughter that we decided to send all four children to camp last year. To do this, however, meant that our daughter could not go to the rather expensive camp in which she had been enrolled. So the children were sent to camps run by various organizations like the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and Y. M. C. A., such as are now found all over the country and fortunately make camp life available for many, many children.

Our experience has taught us that choosing a camp is not so much the question of site or equipment, the surface exterior which usually impress one, first, in approaching a camp, but in the thinking of directors and counselors of these camps. They are generally all good, but with some the thinking is more constructive, better fitted to reach and appeal to the child thought. In choosing a camp the wise parent, I feel, will make a great effort to know the directors, and if possible some of the counselors. They give much, but the children themselves with the directed interplay of games and work give too, which is undoubtedly why the camp experience is such a developing one.

* * *

Last summer in the various camps in which our children spent some of the summer, they all worked, washing dishes and taking care of the cabins together with the other campers. When they returned home, they all asked that we have camp inspection for their rooms. The result has been that because of camp, even our youngest son, who is seven, takes care of his room, making his bed and dusting, and putting away his clothes. Camp helped them in carrying over the co-operative spirit, which has brought a very definite sense of responsibility that we feel is valuable.

Our oldest child was given to teasing, yet had such an affectionate regard for home that sending him to camp was more of a problem than letting any of the others go. But the reward was great. Somewhat to our astonishment, which shows how unconsciously we limit our children, he was the honor camper, and he enjoyed every minute of being away.

This releasing of one's children so that they may develop in an atmosphere that is wholesome and beneficial is a great blessing to parents. It breaks a false sense of home ties that is limiting and is likely to thwart development, and puts in its place a far more lasting one—one that is best appreciated as one sees the joy with which a child returns from camp.

* * *

This year all our children want to spend "six weeks in camp," even the youngest. But we feel that a young child should not be in camp too long, for at seven, even a week is a long period of time. But the fact that they all want to return to camp for the full camp period, is another indication of the happiness that comes to a child who is allowed to go to camp.

I hope that all of you who have been enjoying the camp letters will try to give your child this experience.

(Mrs.) A. L. K.

Child's Idea of a Good Parent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A RECENT survey of parent-child relationships undertaken at Teachers College, Columbia University, under the direction of Dr. Marian J. FitzSimmons, reveals that "spending time with children" is considered by the children themselves as the most desirable traits of both fathers and mothers. In a questionnaire given to 369 high school boys and 415 high school girls, 61.5 per cent of the boys and 66.5 per cent of the girls marked "spending time with his children, reading, talking, playing with them, etc." as one of the two most desirable traits in a father. It was first in rank of 10 items. This trait ranked second with boys and girls as "most desirable" in a mother, giving way to "being a good cook and housekeeper" which was ranked first.

The trait ranked as one of the two most desirable in a father by the second largest percentage of the boys and girls was "respecting his children's opinions."

"The child needs to feel secure in his relationship to his parents, to feel that he is a valued member of the family group and has his own special place in it," Dr. FitzSimmons writes concerning the emotional needs of the child. "He needs to gain from his parents an ideal of adult life which will inspire him to reach out toward maturity. He also needs parents who will encourage him to give up childish ways and assume the responsibilities of each succeeding step of his development."

The ideal parent-child relationship, the survey declares, "consists of steady parental love and interest, courtesy that never fails between parents and children, adequate attention to physical comfort in early years, meeting the child's expectations with stability and utter frankness of speech, refusal to be shocked and a parental faith in the integrity of life."

"Insecurity in his family relationships, lack of affection and approval, a feeling of not belonging, of not being as important to his parents as another child, may result in an attempt to find his place in the sun by aggressive, forward or anti-social behavior," the survey continues. The child may also try to find satisfaction by withdrawing into reading, daydreaming or by building up a fiction of phantasy life.

"Feelings of inferiority, resentment of favoritism and the reaction to the parents engendered by their early treatment of the child may carry over into school life with the child responding to other children as he would to his parents, with the effect of being recognized by the teachers as bullying, boasting, truancy, inability to get along with other children, lack of interest in school success, irresponsibility and impudence."

Nearly 50 per cent of both groups of mothers questioned in the survey marked "strict obedience" as one of the three most important traits to be developed in children, Dr. FitzSimmons reports.

Piano Practice—First Milestones

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

British Columbia

Dear Friends:

I have found the Parent Column helpful in so many ways that I felt it time I expressed by gratitude and tried to give a right idea that might be helpful.

We have a girl 9 years and a boy 7, and while we have had many experiences, we are very happy together. Our small daughter is well into her second year of music lessons, and I have never had difficulty in getting her to practice. When she was a beginner, I would sit with her to encourage and see that lessons were done correctly, so there would not have to be undoing. Instead of practicing a set time, I would suggest we go over each piece so many times, the times making up for so many minutes. At first she would practice two 15-minute periods, and if we stopped to discuss anything, it didn't mean the time wasted, and does save watching the clock. Now the time has increased to two half-hour periods, one before school and one in the evening, and, unless particularly requested, I only supervise after a lesson when fresh work has been given.

I will close with the desire that this may help some parent, as I have been helped by letters written.

Wishing the parent column continued happiness, (Mrs.) J. B. D.

* * *

Ohio

Dear Editor:

I do appreciate so much the Parent Column, and I would like to share with others an idea that helped so much to bring more harmony in our home. When our two boys, our only children, were 12 and 15 there was quite an amount of discussion every Sunday after Sunday School and Church as to how Sunday afternoon was to be spent. Sometimes a great deal of discord arose from each thinking his desires should be followed.

This situation became quite a problem to me, and as all earnest mothers I desired to be led to a happy solution. The desire was met while earnestly and prayerfully thinking about it one day. The idea of each one of our family of four, having in turn, his wish for the Sunday afternoon. I then explained to the family the idea which they happily accepted. It was also understood anyone complaining as to the others' plans, lost his next Sunday.

This plan worked out very harmoniously, and may help another with a similar experience.

(Mrs.) A. W.

History As News

How One Teacher Uses Newspaper in Classwork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

ONE of my problems in teaching ancient history to first-year high-school students has been to develop and sustain an interest in people who lived centuries ago. The newspapers have in one way solved this problem for me.

The press of today is replete with ancient history. Pick up and go through the first three newspapers you come across, and I wager you'll find at least one item dealing, directly or indirectly, with some phase of an ancient civilization. Try it, I have my students doing it and hardly a day passes that many of them do not come to me at the beginning of the hour and ask if I have seen this or that item in the morning newspaper. They all keep a scrapbook, in which they place clippings or summaries of such items. The scrapbooks are handed in to me at the end of each scholastic month. And the books are thick with new material every month.

For example, let us summarize the stack of clippings that I myself have garnered from the newspapers (and occasionally, but not very often, magazines such as the National Geographic, and the Illustrated London News) in the past few months.

The most ancient of periods, the Stone Age, is represented by two articles: one an advertisement of a food company on the preservation of meat, the other a long article in a weekly magazine section of a daily newspaper on "The World's Oldest City."

Egypt, the cradle of civilization, has many clippings, some of which are several modern views of the pyramids and the columns at Karnak, a picture with accompanying article on "Ancient Crafts in Modern Times," a beautifully illustrated map of the Nile and surrounding country, and an impersonation of the famous queen of antiquity, Nefreteti, by a cinema player.

Archaeological Findings

The Hebrews have figured prominently in the news, due to the great archaeological activity going on in Palestine. Periodically, the findings of this activity are reported in the press, from the standpoint of shedding new light on the historical soundness of the Bible.

Other Near Eastern ancient nations have had their share of publicity. A weekly section of a newspaper carried a feature article entitled, "How a Self-Made Man Became Great Twenty-Six Centuries Ago," being a biography of Sargon II of Assyria. A double-lion column base of Hittite origin was recently uncovered, reported in an article with the heading, "Carrying a Growl for 3000 Years."

My clippings on ancient Greece include: a report of the recent work on the excavations going on at the site of Troy, articles on Plato and the intelligence of the Greeks, a description of fifth-century Athens, a picture of the Acropolis, and an article on great peace movements in history, beginning with the Greek leagues.

Rome's clippings are mostly pictures: one of the Arch of Constantine, several of the Colosseum, a reproduction of a Pompeiian mosaic, several pictures of Caesar (one in an advertisement), and others. (The cinema also helps me here, for there was issued last autumn a picture entitled "The Last Days of Pompeii," which, although abounding in pure fiction and narration, gives a good general view of life in the Roman Empire.)

Since we include China, India, and the early Americas (Incas, Mayas, Aztecs) in our Ancient History course, items covering these subjects are accepted. Among others, the following have appeared: a picture, with explanation of the mythical footprint of Buddha, an excellent story of the change occurring in China's age-old agricultural methods, and a picture, with explanation, of the sacrificial stone of the Aztecs.

Links It With the Present

The value of this cannot be overestimated. First of all, it keeps the subject in the minds of the students constantly. History is not put aside after closing the textbook in the evening, to be brought out momentarily for the teacher's benefit the next day, and then to be laid away once again. Pupils are always on the lookout for articles and pictures, when they read the newspapers, and when they pick up a magazine in the library. Further, ancient history is linked with the present. How can it be so dead, reason the students, when it so often appears in our daily newspapers? In this way, it is much easier to impress upon your students' minds the all-important fact that modern life's bases are in the ancient past, that no one can correctly know, understand, and participate in present-day society unless he has a thorough knowledge and understanding of the forces which brought this society into existence, and supplied most of its foundations.

HUGH SEMPLE

The Pan American Union, division of intellectual co-operation, Washington, D. C., U. S. A., is preparing a 45-page syllabus giving an eight-unit outline of Latin-American history and civilization. Intended principally for use in high schools, this syllabus will also be of great value to study groups, lecturers, clubs, and to all interested in promoting international understanding, appreciation and good will. Those wishing to receive a copy of this syllabus should send in their applications before June 1, 1936.

A Discovery

As I went over the wet, green hill
My footsteps stayed there, dark and still.

Billy Bertino, age 13 years, Luther Burbank School

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

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Antiques
Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative
Arts

American Interiors of the 1830's

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ONE might paraphrase a familiar saying and make the assertion, "Show me what sort of a house a man builds and I will tell you what sort of a man he is." For this reason it is fascinating to wander around old rooms. They are material out of which a constructive thought can conjure up past scenes.

Newark, N. J., is celebrating a centennial and as a contribution to it the museum of that city has set up a number of interiors—a tavern, a general store, a cobblers "ten-footer," and a parlor in a representative home—all dating from the 1930's.

The parlor, which is illustrated on this page, shows that style of decoration which followed Sheraton and Hepplewhite and preceded the Victorian mode. It is known as Empire and was based on a revival of Greek forms to which some Egyptian detail was added and which is explained by the Napoleonic campaigns in the Near-East and East. America adopted the trend but translated it into a new idiom. Ormolu, which was used with great elaboration in the French pieces of this period very seldom appears. Inlays give way to broad surfaces with highly polished veneers.

Judged by standards of today, the furniture was excessively heavy and lacked the intimacy and grace of eighteenth century cabinet work. Gracious and glowing wall papers no longer painted romantic backgrounds; instead, rooms were delineated by painted walls, often neutral but sometimes a beautiful green, a mustard or a rose.

In Newark Museum

The typical parlor set up by the Newark Museum has oyster-colored walls, bright red, brocaded hangings and an Aubusson carpet with a gray ground and flowers in red, green, brown, beige and cream. Immediately on entering it one becomes aware that it expresses a social life that set a higher value on decorum than on amusement or ease. The chairs are uncompromising, for to relax in public was to show bad manners.

The mahogany sofa, beautiful in form and handsomely carved, is covered with gleaming black horsehair and eschews both springs and cushions. The Franklin stove, framed in a black marble fireplace and a mantel supported on Doric pilasters, speaks more ardently of heated air currents than of the warmth of human understanding that may spring from intimate conversations before the hearth.

Windows turn their backs on street scenes and the vulgarities of the market place, sheltering themselves in the elegance of heavy damask. Massive cornices trimmed with classical detail trim the walls, windows and doorways. The console placed between the two windows stands on heavy scroll legs, which tended to replace the columnar legs of lighter and earlier pieces.

The houses in which rooms of this type and with such furnishing existed were large, square mansions with rooms that opened out of one another, separated in some instances by free-standing Ionic columns. They are the typical houses of the South, built with huge porticoes and pedimented roofs; and the square houses of the northeast seaboard and the red brick houses on Washington Square in New York.

Of Early Federal Years

Andrew Jackson was President when this type of house developed. It continued in style during the terms of Martin Van Buren, John Tyler and James K. Polk. In such parlors when they were at the top of their vogue were discussed the business depression of the '40's; the rights of states; the new long-distance telegraph; and the War with Mexico. These were stirring subjects and it was fitting that in a world wrestling with change and attentive to rumors of change the householder should seek stability in his home.

Substance, elegance, formality were the watchwords of society. Family portraits and other paintings of consequence conveyed an idea of family continuity. Mirrors duplicated detail and magnified size. Women wore ample dresses; substantial, important dresses, fashioned of skirts full at the top that fell to the feet in heavy folds; and separate bodices molded over stiff, tight stays.

Men fastened their blue, claret, green or bright brown frock coats, tightly over their chests with flat brass buttons, and they stressed their slim waists by the wide flare of their coats over the hips. "Self-expression" was an unknown term. If you were a solid member of the community you used mahogany, hung brocades, damask, satin or repp at your windows; spread on your floors Aubusson carpets or oriental rugs; imported carved marbles for mantels and table tops. To prefer something else was unheard of.

By offering this interior the Newark Museum has brought to the attention of the public a type of furnishing less familiar than Colonial, Georgian or Victorian styles. It is one which, although it lacks the grace and finesse of eighteenth-century design, has a stateliness and simplicity of its own, a freedom from the fussiness and clutter which characterized some of the later nineteenth-century decoration.

Courtesy Newark Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Approaching nearer to the present time than any recent museum exhibition, the Newark Museum has set up a series of interiors in the style of 100 years ago, as a part of the city's centennial celebration. So we see in the above view how the style which the Americans adapted from the Empire appeared in their parlors of the 1830's.

A Century Of English Interiors

By **Frank Rutter**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

A DELICATE compliment has been paid to China by the authorities of the Victoria and Albert Museum, as the Octagon Court, formerly known as the Loan Court, has been completely redecorated and rearranged. As a result, it now contains a remarkable display of English furniture dating from about 1740 to 1830, together with a selection of contemporary paintings, sculpture, metal work, china and glass. All this has been chosen from the permanent collection and arranged with great skill and taste by H. Clifford Smith, keeper of woodwork. Thus the court now provides a general survey of English interior decoration and her decorative arts from the rise of the rococo taste in the middle of the reign of George II to the end of the Regency period.

* * *

Since Chinese influence was at its supreme zenith about 1740, this sequence begins with a series of ensembles which seem to continue, in a way, the recent Chinese Exhibition at Burlington House. Not only do we see examples of Chippendale's Chinese style furniture, but also, in another bay, Chinese lacquered furniture made for English markets and panels of Chinese wallpaper.

The century chosen covers all the great English designers of furniture —Chippendale, Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Robert Adam. Several of the interiors have also great historic interest. Much admired is the ensemble with the Adam mantelpiece from the late Princess Royal's House (15 Portman Square), while of unique distinction is the Drakelowe Room, painted by Paul Sandby, R. A., and dated 1793. This alcove was formerly part of the dining-room at Drakelowe, Derbyshire, which for several centuries was the seat of the Gresley family.

* * *

Among the most attractive examples of late eighteenth century furniture are a pair of side-tables, painted after designs by Angelica Kauffmann. The last ensemble is a Regency Room, and suspended from the ceiling is a magnificent cut-glass chandelier with 4500 prisms from Wroxton Abbey, Oxfordshire, which has recently been purchased.

This re-arrangement of the Octagon Court is the result of an urgent need to provide for the expansion of the museum's collection of English furniture. Permanent for the present, this new display will be on view throughout the year, and all visitors to London should make a point of seeing this fine display of English interior decoration.

A Coming Show Of Folk Art

Boston

THE objects of American folk art which will be on exhibition at the Harley Perkins Gallery, 104 Revere Street, May 6-23, have been assembled by Isabel Carleton Wilde, whose interest in this particular field came about through a longing for beauty. Through a series of lectures on oriental painting, an understanding of the principles of art was developed, yet the lack of any practical means for expression created a disatisfaction till one day in passing an antique shop a chance inspection revealed a small picture which seemed to have its own special message and to create a feeling of delight.

It was one of the paintings of flowers on velvet peculiar to the American epoch between 1800 and 1840. The acquisition of this study, and others, similarly stylized, led to the search for early American portraits, drawings and pastels, and primitive rural scenes embodying a similar spirit, such as are now included in the Boston show. More lately, Mrs. Wilde has become known for the distinction of her Americana and has supplied the Whitney Museum, the Museum of Modern Art and private collectors who likewise cherish our native art.

The present exhibition includes some of the various devices—galloping horse, eagle and cocks—which were formerly employed as weathervanes and have a peculiar charm.

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By **Royal Barry Wills**

Eighth of Twelve Saturday Articles

IN TALKING with the representative of the Monitor Editorial Board when this series was being planned for, I was told to go as far as I liked in showing how modern architecture could be applied to low-priced homes. I am sure that that did not mean approval of designs which I did not believe to be based on sound building practice, but I think it did mean that I should not hesitate to introduce ideas that might seem novel to many readers of this paper. There has been novelty in several of the designs that have been shown, just as there is novelty in many materials and methods which are being used by builders who consider themselves very conservative. All this is in the natural course of a world that has brought so many novelties into our ways of living since 1900.

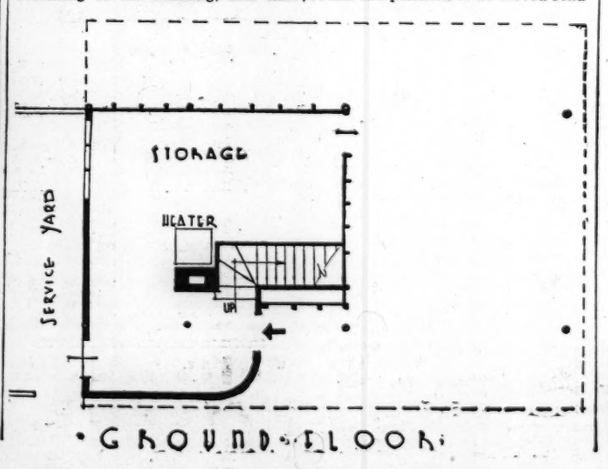
But perhaps the word "modern" instead of "novel" would be more correct, applied to all this progress, so I will call the one shown here an unusual modern house, with features that make it desirable for numerous small-family requirements.

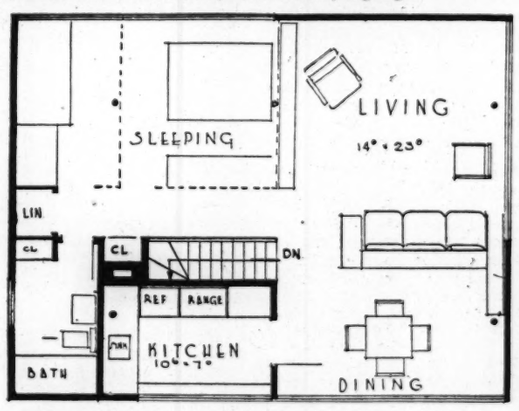
The type of small house that we show today is not my own idea in its essentials, although the adaptations of the idea are original. A leader in French architecture suggested the scheme several years ago, and a still smaller house, intended only for week-end use, has been built on Long Island and was pictured last October in the Architectural Forum. The basic purpose is to support a one-story house on columns, raising it the height of one story and utilizing the ground space for small storage area, for heating plant, for garage, or as shaded terrace on a level with the lawn or garden.

Turning to the plan of this house, it is seen that the entrance on the ground level is sheltered by the overhang of the building, and that the stairway leads up directly to the living room, which is 14 by 23 feet and is lighted by two large windows. The dining section is convenient to the kitchen, which in turn is next to the bathroom, with economy in the plumbing location. The eight columns on which the structure is supported are so placed as to interfere but little, if at all, with any desired use of the interior space.

In the heading of this article I have referred to this as an adaptable house, for it has been planned so that the kitchen and the bathroom are the only portions which have permanent inner walls. The partitions that shut off the sleeping rooms are planned to be moved readily if occasion for doing so appears. They are built of either single matched boards, or else of two thicknesses of boarding with an air space between. They are held in position by grooved strips attached by screws to the floor and to the ceiling. These partitions are indicated on the plan by dotted lines. This shows that the sleeping space may be utilized for one large room or divided into two, one which is small and the other of fair size.

Supported on eight columns set in concrete bases, this house has the living quarters elevated to second story level, while the main entrance door is on the ground level, sheltered by the main portion of the building. Heating and storage space are below and the area shown as terrace may be inclosed by a garage.

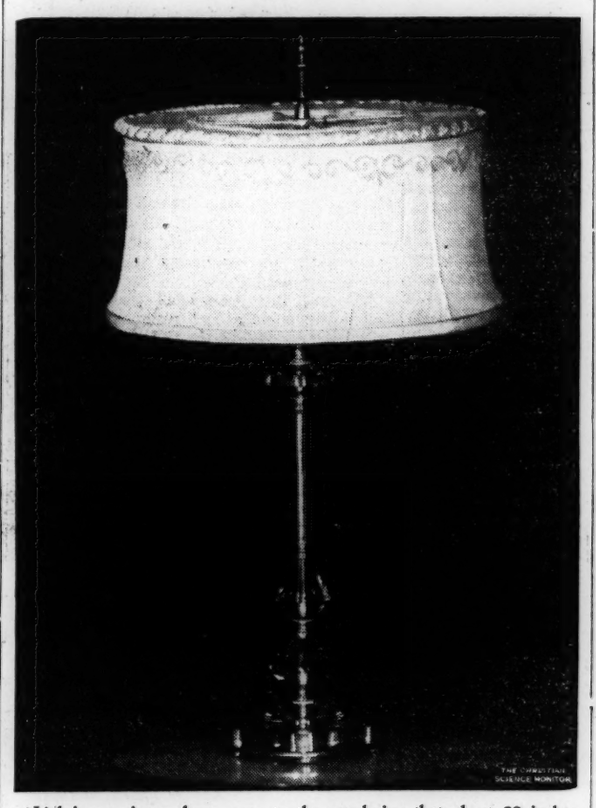




Royal Barry Wills, Architect

The only permanent partitions in this house are those inclosing the kitchen and the bathroom. Since other partitions are movable, as has been described in the text, this might be called an "adaptable" house, for it permits having either one or two sleeping rooms as may be desired. Large casement windows are on three sides of the house.

Opening from the storage room on the ground floor, the service yard is enclosed by a high fence which becomes a part of the architectural scheme.



*Lighting engineers have come to the conclusion that about 28 inches from the ordinary table to the top of the shade is the most desirable lamp height. Doubtless this conclusion will find a prompt response in the minds of many people who have not been content with their table lights, but did not feel bold enough to state that they were wrong.

Taller Types Of Table Lamps

Chicago

LAMPS for the home have undergone some rather fundamental changes in the last year. The Illuminating Engineers Society has made some basic studies to find out what types of lamp give the best light for different purposes—reading, sewing, writing, studying.

It seems the investigators found that most of the work done with hands takes place about 30 inches from the floor. Even when a person is doing some work on a very low chair—shelling peas, sewing—the tendency, from habit, is to lift the work to a higher level, the Society concludes.

A new type of student lamp was introduced, some time ago, as the result of the studies. It looks like the old form with additional length in the standard to bring the top of the shade to about 28 inches above the table. Inside the shade is the large frosted cup around the bulb, diffusing the light to the student's book and purporting to give the exact amount needed. But the general appearance of this rather tall and gawky lamp did not please many home furnishers and designers. Besides it was a very plain-looking affair, with a severe parchment shade and a spindling stock for a standard.

At the last big lamp market in Chicago, however, where the newest ideas for the fall and winter were shown, the visitors were rather surprised to find that this somewhat ugly student lamp had been dressed up in the finest of fabrics and luxurious bases. Manufacturers had brought in onyx and marble, crystal and metal for transforming this otherwise severe upright and base. They had also gone to great lengths with silks and fringes, parchments and metallic cloth to dress up the old plain shade of the student lamp.

In fact, the people who make these new types are firmly convinced that table lamps have definitely changed and that within a few years squatty shapes for tables as well as the big spreading shades will be a thing of the past. They claim that they are now building beauty into a lamp which has been adjudged to be correct as far as its utility and comfort are concerned.

It remains to be seen to what extent the home makers will adopt this tall table lamp; what new wrinkles the manufacturers will find next to use in making it a decorative piece; whether or not the general public will accept it for its light-giving qualities even though they may not be entirely pleased with its form and proportions.

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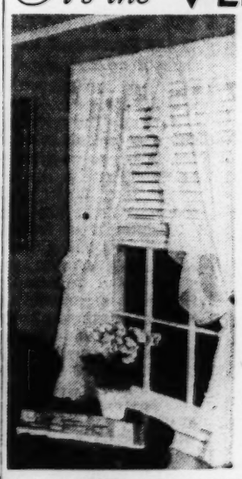

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Pilgrimage to Wind Mountain

ONLY the peasants were up and pushing their green-laden barrows to market, when we rose at four in the cool morning and drove from Peking to the village in the far foothills beyond the Black Dragon Pool. From there we were to make the ascent to Miao Fêng Shan — the Temple of Wind Mountain.

For centuries, in the early summer of each year, tens of thousands of people from all over China have come on pilgrimage to the distant, high-pinnacled temple sacred to Kuan Yin, the generous Goddess of Mercy. But now the time of pilgrimage was past, with its colorful throngs of orange-turbaned worshipers, of lion-dancers and stilt-walkers, of food-vendors and sellers of the artificial flowers with which every returning pilgrim goes home from the fête, his head brightly wreathed. Visitors were not expected in the foothill village, and its men were in their fields, harvesting the wheat, when we arrived. Messengers, however, were dispatched to fetch them: a rosy young girl with a heavy pigtail, and a nasal-voiced crone hobbling along with stately speed on her once-bound feet. In a few minutes they appeared in husky twos and threes — strong men muscled from years of the chair-bearing which has been their hamlet's chief vocation for many generations.

THERE FOLLOWED a long interlude of haggling with the ancient priest in the village temple, whom we suspected of owning the sedan-chair concession. For an interminable time we stood about in the dusty street, surrounded by naked children and rustic patriarchs, by mildly inquisitive throngs of donkeys, pigs, dogs and miscellaneous fowl. At last, after such delay as only the Far East can know, the procession was ready to start upon its four-hour ascent.

We set out on foot through the slowly rising vineyards and walnut groves, until the climb became exhausting in ratio to the magical expansion of the view. Only then did we take our seats in the simple reed chairs — reverting to the use of our own legs from time to time, in order to spare our coolies.

There were four bearers to each chair—two in front and two behind. The chairs were slung up on wooden poles with a yoke attached, crossing the shoulders of each pair. Whenever one of the men wished to shift the burden to his other powerful shoulder, he indicated his desire by slapping the shaft; whereupon all four changed the weight with a great heave, so rapidly that the rhythm was unbroken.

This rhythm was, indeed, one of the fascinating memories of the journey: the rough breathing and the even thump of feet upon the steep spiraling path, built centuries ago for the millions of weary footfalls which the pilgrims have left intangible forever upon the stones. Up and up and up the coolies bore us, at a jog-trot which only their mountain-bred childhood could have made possible. At every turn the man in front sang out a warning to his comrades behind, with a queer, lilting cadence.

NOW AND THEN we stopped for rest along the way, admiring the panorama which floated out beneath us in increasingly soft magnificance. In the gentle interweaving of light and shadow, the faraway villages receded to gray clumps, the trees became tiny puffs of green, the little cart-roads straggled like mere scratches across the fields, and the great beds of old rivers swept in barren curves over the vast plain.

For one splendid day, we had the great hills and the sky almost to ourselves, the fortunate heirs to ancient and sacred splendor. Almost, but not entirely. For there was a group of students in foreign dress from one of the large universities near Peking, gathering botanical specimens along the way with industrious solemnity. And there was also a gay, black-eyed lad in clean white clothes, with a huge hat of blue-lined straw tied under his chin, joyously climbing the mountain. Young and fresh and elfin, he seemed a part of the landscape.

Small red lilies moved their scarlet flames here and there in the lush green grass, while occasional yellow day lilies made sun-colored fragments on the hillsides. Little wax-white flowers which we had never seen before gave forth a citric fragrance. Wild lilac waved in the clefts, and pink clumps of mallow peeped inquisitively from behind rocks. As we drew nearer our destination, great trees in clustering white bloom led the way like white candles lighted.

AFTER THE FIRST hour's climb, we rested at a hoary temple under high pines, which harbored a bell moulded of antique bronze. An hour higher, another small temple balanced scantily on a ledge, with an old man and his wife in lonely charge. A donkey brayed gregariously in the courtyard, and we felt the fine, sharp wind of a rarer altitude skimming across the rocks. At the very top of the divide, a little shrine huddled in the double draught, deserted except in pilgrimage time. From this lofty pass, looking to the west, we could catch our first glimpse of the far, glinting temple of Miao Fêng Shan, clinging like a perched bird to the pinnacle of a sheer mountain. While looking back to the east, through the perfect V of the pass, we saw the mystic, magic grandeur of the shadowed view framed in exquisite composition within the natural wedge.

Along the slopes of the inner ranges, poplars grew in slim, rustling clumps, and great boulders marked the course of ancient stream-beds. Little patches of cultivated corn and vegetables striped the ridges in pathetic terraces, bravely upholding their futility against the rocky steeps. And, as we jogged down into the valley, we saw now and again a casual rosebush vivid with red blossoms, scenting the high air. More and more of these appeared, until there were hundreds of them. As we approached the primitive, stone-built village at the foot of Wind Mountain, we beheld magenta carpets spread out on straw mats in every sunny courtyard—the petals being dried for use in the rose-cakes which are a Chinese delicacy. Even in the temple, when we finally reached it after an ordeal of breathless, rocky clambering, we found magenta carpets of petals, laid out in the lofty courtyards clinging to the mountain-top. And always, when we remember our journey to Miao Fêng Shan, we smell again a ghostly fragrance of wild roses in the lonely sunshine.

SEE-SAWING UP and down to fit the contour of the precipice, the ruddy-walled temple sprawled with pine-shadows on its shining tiled roofs. It was not great, nor handsome—save for its incredible view. It was famous for the sake of the gentle Goddess of Mercy, whose image it sheltered—beloved by all China; and for the sacrifice of exertion needed to reach its sacred eminence.

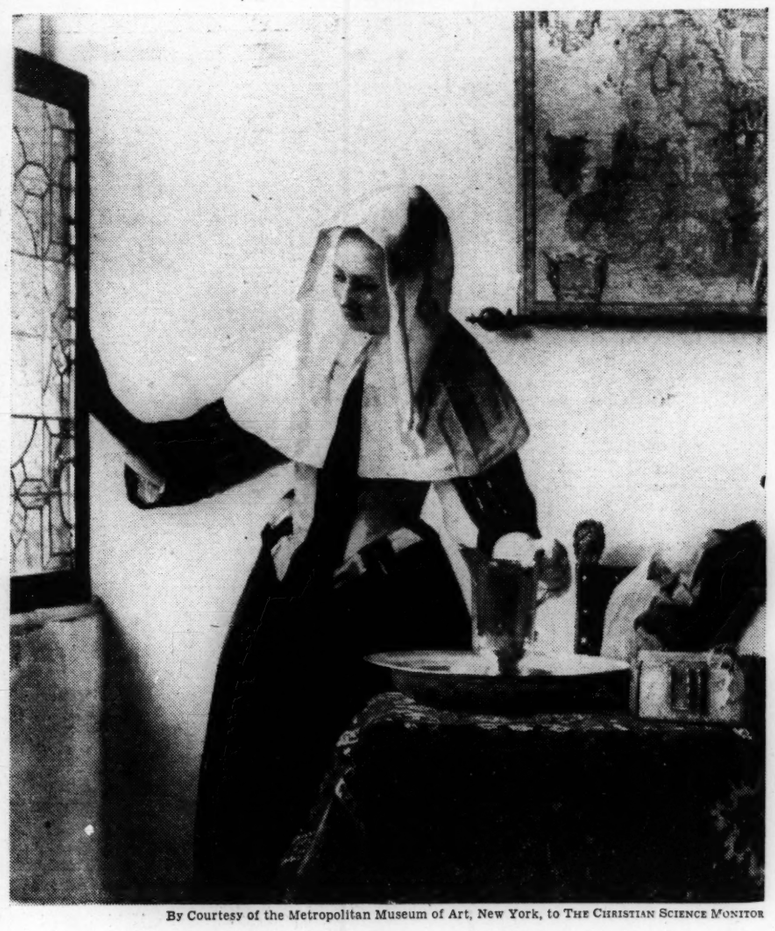
We lunched in a stiff, clean guest room which opened onto a terrace built up from the cliff. Over the balustrade we gazed with delight at a prospect of distant hills, valleys and plains, surrounded by masses of snow-white clouds.

These beautiful clouds, however, were less innocent than they appeared. After we had given our bearers an hour's rest, we noticed that they had changed from white laziness to gray threat. As soon as possible, we scrambled into our chairs—riding backwards for the descent, as is unpleasantly necessary on the perpendicular paths. Down the rocks of Wind Mountain we scurried, and up the slope where the wild roses grew, until we had passed the high divide. The clouds, meanwhile, had become blue-black and noisy with thunderous lightning. In a short time—icily, heavily—the rain began to fall.

DOWN THE PRECARIOUS path the bearers pounded at full speed, while we bounced and jounced in wet helplessness, the fragrant world gray-green with violent downpour. Their thudding footfalls and their rough shouts echoed through the rain. Now and then one of them slipped perilously; but the mountain-bred feet thumped steadily on. There was no shelter nearer than the bare temple halfway down, where the old couple lived with their donkey. So at last, when the deluge became too overwhelming, we were obliged to take refuge under an overhanging rock—ourselves and our coolies huddled together, with teeth chattering and clothes soaking wet.

Suddenly, from behind another outcropping ledge, there popped a gay young face, grinning at us. With a start of pleasure we recognized the joyous smile of the young lad whom we had passed on the way—his vast straw hat now crowned with a brilliant wreath of vines and the rare red lilies. It was like a moment's glimpse of a bright faun out of some classic myth. And it seemed as unreal and as wildly beautiful as the thunder, the rain, the freshness, and the far view of the glimmering plain.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY



By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THE YOUNG WOMAN AT THE CASEMENT": *An Oil Painting by Jan Vermeer*

"THE Young Woman at the Casement," by Jan Vermeer, is considered one of his best works. Here are the colors—the deep blue and lemon yellow, with an occasional gray—for which he had preference. The blue of the skirt is echoed in the blue shawl across the back of the chair and in the trimmings of the buff jacket; the brass water-jug on the salver and the cover of the jewel box on the table, balancing the color of the bodice, introduce more yellow tones; the wall is of his usual delicate, transparent gray. All these favorite colors of Vermeer are vested with that living light which he only could reproduce with paints and brushes.

Not until fifty years ago, nearly two centuries after he lived, was Jan Vermeer acknowledged the greatest of the Dutch painters. Yet such is today the consensus of opinion, some artists even regarding him as the greatest painter who has ever lived. As he was essentially a painter of small pictures, it is all the more remarkable that he achieved such an eminent reputation.

As one studies the canvases of Vermeer, one realizes in what a narrow circle he moved. There is at The Hague the picture he made of Delft, his birthplace. His portrait subjects he portrayed in two or three rooms at the most, with always the same stained glass windows, the well-known red rug and the chairs with their lion heads, all of which are found in this picture of "The Young Woman at the Casement."

Thus his pictures would seem to uphold the tradition that he never once left Delft. Perhaps he escaped in his dreams to the outside world, as he suggests to us in his subjects of astronomers and geographers with their documents and the large bluish maps which take the place of pictures on the walls. It has been said of Vermeer that he was as one who loves; "he sees more clearly and more deeply with more sympathy than others and detects qualities that are really there, but unseen by those who have not this perfect understanding."

Water-Ousel

Above pools of patterned leaf and sky where willows lean
I sometimes see a timid shadow flit from green to green;
It is like the shiver of a thin wire's gleam
Cutting the surface of a mountain stream,
Or like an instant's flash of a twilight dream.
Stooping down among the ferns to look
Into the keen cool depths of a wandering brook
I sometimes see the water-ousel stop to rest
And preen the flaxen silver of her breast;
Or stooping down to hear a bubbling spring
With its green and lilac swirls that, burbling, sing
With the profound deep-down sound
Of cool clean things beneath the ground,
I hear instead a breeze-borne call
From far-resounding waterfall;
Above the voice of stream and spring
The rhododendron breezes bring
A scarlet tone from silver throat—
The rarest note in summer's woodland plunder,
Penetrating the wonder and the wild thunder
Of the wanton waterfall.

—ARTHUR TRUMAN MERRILL, in "Wings Against Dawn." (Ontario, California: Silhouette Press.)

A Plantation in the South Seas

I MADE my farewells and started on the final stage of the journey. Tulagi faded away astern in a sunset which filled the sky with countless shades of exquisite colour. The shades of this sunset even reached across the sea and touched our chugging old steamer with beauty. It was then I realized something of the glamour of the Pacific Islands, and I thought wonderingly of the band of adventurers I had just left with this magnificence for their background. . . .

Next day the mountainous coastline of San Cristobal took shape on the skyline ahead. In a few hours we were abreast of it, and I gazed hard and long at the tangled green masses of intertwining jungle growths coming clear to the water's edge like a line of waving cliffs.

The green mass followed the contours of the land in ever rising undulations to the mountains of the interior, ranging along the length of the island. Occasional taller trees reared up above the surrounding mass and caught the sunlight glinting in their leaves.

Somewhere in this seemingly impenetrable wilderness I was to find a plantation, live and have my being for six months. The prospect awed me. But I was young, full of ambition and determined to learn and master the ways of life in this wild and wonderful part of the world. As we steamed along, the jungly coast came quite close in coral-reefed, thickly-wooded headlands, then fell away in tree-cliffed bays. In one of these bays my future home was pointed out to me—a slightly more even patch of green in the surrounding wilderness.

The Government steamer headed for a place sixty miles farther on and arrived early in the afternoon. We drew in to a small bay with a clearing, native huts and a fine new Government building. The Union Jack waved bravely from a white flagstaff, and I felt that here was a real outpost of the Empire. . . .

As I was anxious to push on to the Waiboroni, where my plantation was, he (the Resident Commissioner) arranged for a canoe travelling up the coast to give me a passage part of the way.

Sweeping along a smooth sea in the soft light of evening, we eventually reached a small village. Palm-thatched huts stood in a picturesque cluster among tall coconut palms, and blue smoke wreathed upwards from the glow of fires. The whole scene was entirely tropical, and to my foreign eyes, entirely beautiful.

Black figures ran down the white beach into the breakers and came swimming towards us; white teeth flashed out of their dusky faces as they laughed and threw questions in their musical, gurgling language.

Once more there was the excitement of shooting the breakers; this time with a dozen shining black arms to help us through. More natives stood in the shallow water, and the canoe was run up well on the beach before I alighted.

My trunk was carried up and deposited in the centre of the circle of huts. A dignified old savage with grey hair and many necklaces and bracelets acted as spokesman. He was immensely proud of his few words of 'pidgin' English which I understood with great difficulty. He told me that four boys would go with me to Boroni, starting at sunrise, and in the meantime there was an empty hut at my disposal. . . .

I fell asleep to the music of the breakers and the soft wind in the palm-trees, and awoke as the first grey light of morning came slanting through the hut opening.—ERIC MUSPRATT, in "My South Sea Island."—(New York: Morrow.)

Trust in God, Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be truthfully said that everyone would rather trust in good than fear evil, but most human beings would no doubt be surprised to know how much they fear and expect evil, and how little they trust in good

Recently as the writer approached a corner, just as a streetcar was disappearing, this remark was overheard, "I missed it, of course!" The "of course" caused her to ponder its significance. Did it not mean that this person was expecting the worst rather than the best to be inevitably her portion? Was she not believing that some supposed law of evil would prevent harmonious activity?

And yet man, God's likeness, can experience only good. Upon what authority do we make this assertion? Upon the fact that man is like God—made to know and express only what God is. Does not the Bible state that man was created "in the image of God;" that all that God made was "very good"; and that "without him was not any thing made that was made"? There is naught in God's good universe to harm or hinder man. Then why do we not greet each dawning day with the joyous salutation of the Psalmist (Psalms 118:24), "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it"?

The reason is obvious. A false material sense has declared that all is not good; that man is not Godlike and spiritual, but mortal and material, and that evil is a power that can destroy man's well-being; that for every good there is a corresponding evil which is constantly warring against the supremacy of good, and is therefore to be reckoned with and feared. Little wonder that mortals are more or less apprehensive as they set forth on each day's activities!

Through the revelation of Christian Science humanity is, however, learning how to master the false fears of evil and not only to trust in good but to experience good even in the midst of what the material senses claim is a material world of limitation, sin, disease, disaster, accident, and death.

The trust in good that Christian Science engenders is not a belief in so-called good luck, nor is it any merely human sentiment. It is the spiritual understanding of Truth—of the allness of Spirit, good, and the consequent nothingness of matter and evil. A realization of that which is spiritually true dispels the mistaken belief in matter and evil, even as the comprehension of the truth of numbers corrects errors in computation. One's ability to demonstrate good, that is, to find the right solution of one's daily problems, is commensurate with his spiritual understanding and application of the truth.

Through spiritual discernment of the Scriptures, Mary Baker Eddy discovered that God is not only the source of all real good but is also the source of man's ability to understand and trust in good—even as the Apostle Paul declared when he said, "It is God which worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure" (Philippians 2:13). This is further revealed in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 579), where Mrs. Eddy defines "Abraham" as "fidelity; faith in the divine Life and in the eternal Principle of being," and says, "This patriarch illustrated the purpose of Love to create trust in good, and showed the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding." This is proven, also, by the fact that one having any degree of spiritual understanding finds his thought instinctively turning to God when danger is impending or evil seems overpowering. And this God-created "trust in good," supported by the spiritual understanding of Truth, is working wonders for humanity today.

The writer experienced a definite proof of the life-preserving power of spiritual understanding and trust in good. As she was driving rapidly along good roads through steady rain one winter's day, she suddenly came upon a section of country where the roads were covered with sleet. Having had no previous indication of this condition, she had started down a hill with dangerous curves, without slackening speed. Scarcely yet realizing the cause of the skidding of her car, she approached the first sharp curve and saw an upturned car in the ravine below. To all appearances she was going down there, also! With only one thought—man can be conscious only of good, infinite, spiritual good—she suddenly became aware of skillfully righting and managing the car as it continued to skid from one side of the road to the other down the long, winding hill until it reached the bottom, safely. Turning to her companion, she said, "Aren't we grateful! that wasn't just luck—it was the result of trusting in God, good!"

Trusting in God's goodness and care by no means implies that God knows material happenings. God's infinitude, leaving no place for matter or evil, proves that He can have no knowledge of material conditions. We are saved and our experience made more harmonious because our trust in spiritual good and our realization of man's infinite capabilities and possibilities for good elevates human consciousness somewhat above believing in limited and discordant experiences. On page 424 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind, and we must leave the mortal basis of belief and unite with the one Mind, in order to change the notion of chance to the proper sense of God's unerring direction and thus bring out harmony."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Vertrauen auf Gott, das Gute

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN kann wahrhaft sagen, daß jedermann lieber auf das Gute vertrauen will als das Böse fürchten; aber die meisten Menschen würden zweifellos überrascht sein, wenn sie wüßten, wie sehr sie das Böse fürchten und erwarten, und wie wenig sie auf das Gute vertrauen.

Als die Verfasserin neulich an eine Ecke kam, wo gerade ein Straßenbahnwagen abfuhr, hörte sie jemand sagen: „Natürlich habe ich ihn verpaßt!" Das „natürlich" veranlaßte sie, über dessen Bedeutung nachzudenken. Bedeutete es nicht, daß jene Person nicht das Beste sondern das Schlimmste als ihr unvermeidliches Teil erwartete? Glaubte sie nicht, daß ein vermeintliches Gesetz des Bösen harmonische Tätigkeit verhindere?

Dennoch kann der Mensch, Gottes Ebenbild, nur Gutes erleben. Mit welchem Recht stellen wir diese Behauptung auf? Auf Grund der Tatsache, daß der Mensch Gottes Ebenbild ist—geschaffen, nur das zu wissen und auszudrücken, was Gott ist. Heißt es in der Bibel nicht, daß der Mensch „zum Bilde Gottes" geschaffen wurde, und daß alles, was Gott schuf, „sehr gut" war, und daß „ohne dasselbe [das Wort Gottes] nichts gemacht ist, was gemacht ist"? In Gottes gutem Weltall gibt es nichts, was dem Menschen schaden oder ihn hindern könnte. Warum begrüßen wir dann nicht jeden neuen Tag mit dem freudigen Gruße des Psalmisten (Ps. 118, 24): „Dies ist der Tag, den der Herr macht; lasset uns freuen und fröhlich darinnen sein"?

Der Grund ist einleuchtend. Ein falscher materieller Sinn erklärt, daß nicht alles gut sei, daß der Mensch nicht gottähnlich und geistig, sondern sterblich und materiell sei, und daß das Böse eine Macht sei, die des Menschen Wohlergehen vernichten könne; daß es für alles Gute etwas entsprechend Böses gebe, das die Oberhoheit des Guten beständig bekämpfe, mit dem also gerechnet werden müsse, und das auch zu fürchten sei. Kein Wunder, daß die Sterblichen immer mit mehr oder weniger Furcht ihr Tagewerk beginnen!

Durch die Offenbarung der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt die Menschheit jedoch die falsche Furcht vor dem Bösen meistern und auf das Gute nicht nur vertrauen, sondern es sogar inmitten dessen erfahren, was die materiellen Sinne eine materielle Welt der Begrenzung, der Sünde, der Krankheit, des Unheils, des Unglücks und des Todes nennen.

Das Vertrauen auf das Gute, das die Christliche Wissenschaft erzeugt, ist kein Glaube an sogenanntes Glück, auch kein bloßes menschliches Gefühl, sondern das geistige Verständnis der Wahrheit—der Allheit des Geistes, des Guten, und der daraus folgenden Nichtsheit der Materie und des Bösen. Die Erkenntnis dessen, was geistig wahr ist, vertreibt den falschen Glauben an die Materie und das Böse, gerade wie das Verständnis der Wahrheit über die Zahlen Rechenfehler berichtigt. Unsere Fähigkeit, das Gute zu beweisen, d.h. für unsere täglichen Aufgaben die rechte Lösung zu finden, entspricht unserem geistigen Verständnis und unserer Anwendung der Wahrheit.

Durch geistiges Verstehen der Heiligen Schrift entdeckte Mary Baker Eddy, daß Gott nicht nur die Quelle alles wirklich Guten, sondern auch die Quelle der Fähigkeit des Menschen ist, das Gute zu verstehen und darauf zu vertrauen—wie der Apostel Paulus erklärte, als er sagte: „Gott ist's, der in euch wirkt beides, das Wollen und das Vollbringen, nach seinem Wohlgefallen" (Phil. 2, 13). Dies ist im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 579) weiter ausgeführt, wo Mrs. Eddy „Abraham" erklärt als „Treue; Glaube an das göttliche Leben und an das ewige Prinzip des Seins" und dann sagt: „Dieser Patriarch veranschaulichte den Vorsatz der Liebe, Vertrauen auf das Gute zu schaffen, und zeigte die lebenerhaltende Kraft geistigen Verständnisses". Ein weiterer Beweis dafür ist die Tatsache, daß jeder, der ein gewisses Maß geistigen Verständnisses hat, findet, daß sich seine Gedanken unwillkürlich Gott zuwenden, wenn Gefahr droht oder Böses ihn zu überwältigen scheint. Und dieses gottgeschaffene „Vertrauen auf das Gute" wirkt, wenn es sich auf das geistige Verständnis der Wahrheit stützt, heute Wunder für die Menschheit.

Die Verfasserin erlebte einen untrüglichen Beweis der lebenerhaltenden Kraft des geistigen Verständnisses und des Vertrauens auf das Gute. Als sie an einem Wintertage bei anhaltendem Regenwetter auf guten Straßen schnell dahinfuhr, kam sie plötzlich in eine Gegend, wo die Straßen mit Glatteis bedeckt waren. Da sie diesen Zustand nicht voraussehen konnte, hatte sie die Fahrgeschwindigkeit nicht vermindert, als sie an einen Steilabhang mit gefährlichen Kurven kam. Sie hatte die Ursache des Dahingleitens ihres Wagens kaum recht erkannt, als sie sich der ersten scharfen Biegung näherte und unten in der Schlucht einen abgestürzten Wagen sah. Allem Anschein nach würde auch sie dort landen! Mit nur einem Gedanken—der Mensch kann sich nur des Guten, des unendlichen, geistigen Guten bewußt sein—wurde sie plötzlich gewahr, daß sie den beständig von einer Seite der Straße zur andern gleitenden Wagen durch die Kurven den langen Abhang hinunter geschickt steuerte und lenkte, bis er wohlbehalten unten ankam. Zu ihrer Begleiterin gewandt sagte sie: „Sind wir nicht dankbar! das war nicht bloß Glück—es war die Folge des Vertrauens auf Gott, das Gute"!

Vertrauen auf Gottes Güte und Fürsorge schließt keineswegs in sich, daß Gott materielle Geschehnisse lenke. Gottes Unendlichkeit, in der die Materie oder das Böse keinen Raum hat, beweist, daß Er von materiellen Zuständen keine Kenntnis haben kann. Wir werden erlöst, und unser Dasein wird friedlicher, weil unser Vertrauen auf das geistig Gute und unsere Erkenntnis der unendlichen Fähigkeiten des Menschen und seiner Möglichkeiten im Guten das menschliche Bewußtsein einigermaßen über den Glauben an beschränkte und unliebsame Erfahrungen erhebt. Mrs. Eddy schreibt auf Seite 424 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit: „Unfälle sind Gott oder dem unsterblichen Gemüt unbekannt, und wir müssen die sterbliche Basis der Annahme verlassen und uns mit dem einen Gemüt vereinigen, um die Vorstellung von Zufall in den richtigen Begriff von Gottes unfehlbarer Leitung zu verwandeln, und müssen auf diese Weise Harmonie ans Licht bringen".

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Dairy Maid

Bred on fairy tales, how pleasant
Seem to me the old wood-cutter,
Tailor, fisherman and peasant,
And the maiden churning butter.

Skillfully she skims the cream,
Gracefully she swings the pail.
Is she real, or is she dream
Come from some old fairy tale?

Kerchief white as any swan,
Hair as golden as the sun,
Singing songs from Avalon,
Laughing when her work is done.

Maiden, churning in the dairy,
You are kin to elf and fairy.

MARJORIE KNAPP

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Boston Today

N. E. Business Shows Decline

Reflecting in a measure flood conditions which prevailed after the middle of March, the tendency of general business activity in New England for the first three months of this year was downward, after allowances for usual seasonal changes had been made, the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston reported today in its monthly review.

"Although the level of activity in January and February exceeded the corresponding months in 1935, that of March was a little lower than a year ago," the report noted. "Shortly after the middle of March, however, serious flood conditions prevailed in many sections of New England, affecting not only manufacturing, factory employment and industrial payrolls, but also retarding distributing activities."

The value of total construction contracts awarded in New England during March was $13,840,000, or 5 per cent less than for February but 27 per cent larger than in March last year, the review said. The value of residential building contracts awarded in March was $3,997,200 as compared with $2,322,700 in February and $2,513,800 in March, 1935, gains of 72 per cent and 59 per cent, respectively.

Building Contracts

"In March, the value of residential contracts awarded in New England amounted to nearly 29 per cent of the value of total contracts, as compared with approximately 16 per cent in February and 23 per cent in March a year ago.

"The value of total construction contracts awarded in this district during the first quarter of 1936 was $41,996,600, as compared with $21,563,600 during the first quarter of 1935. This was a gain of 95 per cent."

On cottons, wool, shoe production and employment the bank report continued:

"The amount of raw cotton consumed on a daily average basis by mills in New England during March was about 10 per cent less than in the corresponding month last year, and consumption of raw wool was 5 per cent less. The textile industry, however, was one of those seriously hampered by the floods. During the first quarter cotton consumption in New England mills was about 10 per cent less than in the corresponding period a year ago, but raw wool consumption was 14 per cent larger.

Pay Rolls Down

"The number of wage-earners employed in representative manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts in March was 0.6 per cent less than in February and the amount of aggregate weekly pay rolls decreased by 0.9 per cent, according to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. The employment and pay roll data are obtained from weekly figures at the middle of a month and consequently, the March figures do not reflect the result of flood conditions.

"Production of boots and shoes during March was approximately 7 per cent larger than in February and about 2 per cent larger than in March last year. Shoe production during the first quarter of 1936 in New England exceeded that of the corresponding period a year ago by more than 5 per cent.

"Sales of reporting New England department and apparel stores during March were 10 per cent larger than in March, 1935, and the cumulative increase during the first quarter of 1936 was 10.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. During the six weeks' period preceding Easter, sales of Boston department stores exceeded 1935 by 9 per cent."

Emerson Critic Stirs Concord

Concord, the quiet little Boston suburb which usually remains placidly steeped in memories of the embattled farmers, Emerson, Thoreau, and the Alcotts, found itself in something of a dither today. It was a very polite dither and people smiled about it, but it was something new, at least for modern Concord, to have one of its cherished institutions criticised. And to have a favorite son do the criticising!

The poetry of Emerson, asserted Allen French, Concord historian and scholar, last night, is too long, too alternating in rhyme and meter. Moreover, said Mr. French, to thoroughly awaken those attending the meeting of the Concord Emerson Society, Emerson might have improved these works had he not been a transcendentalist.

Some Praise as Well

But Mr. French had some nice things to say about Emerson's poetry, too. If his mediums sometimes falter, his ideas never do, he said.

Immediately following the frank discussion, an open forum brought disconcerting reactions from the local group of Emerson students.

A few weeks ago, when the reliability of the historic story of the "shot heard round the world" in Concord was questioned, the villagers were vigilant in their defense of this, their most cherished chapter of American history. Today, on the contrary, villagers seemed eager to listen to the critical interpretation of Emerson's poetry from Mr. French, who is considered a student of authority.

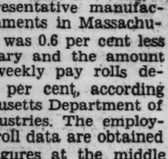
Emerson's Prose

Mr. French said that Emerson's compressive prose has a wealth of ideas expressed in the fewest words; that his poetry likewise has a wealth of ideas, but expressed at great length. A good poet, he said, has the highest ideas expressed in the finest manner.

Emerson falls down in this latter point, because he believed his poetry was "written in the region where air is music" and that Emerson liked his own poems "because I do not write them." Because of this philosophy of the transcendentalists, Mr. French said, Emerson did not try to improve his poetry and thus it has defects.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness late this afternoon or early tonight, probably fog along shore; ocasional showers showers late tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday; moderate southerly winds, shifting to west and northwest and increasing.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday except on the south coast; cooler Sunday night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday and in north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southerly winds, becoming fresh and shifting to northwest Sunday afternoon; generally fair weather tonight; Sunday showers.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	77	Minneapolis	36	50
Bermuda	70	74	New Orleans	72	84
Chicago	62	74	New York	58	76
Denver	46	68	Norfolk	66	74
Helena	40	66	Philadelphia	60	80
Jacksonville	72	78	St. Louis	64	88
Kansas City	52	80	San Francisco	56	70
Los Angeles	58	76	Washington	64	84
Miami	73	80			

A—8 a. m., D. S. T., May 1.
B—Maximum, May 2.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 9:43 p. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 10:06 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 10:22 p. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:15 p. m.

Compensation Rates Cut in Bay State

THE reduction in the workmen's compensation insurance rates, averaging about 9 per cent, which went into effect yesterday, will save industry in Massachusetts $1,500,000 a year, Insurance Commissioner Francis J. de Celles announced today.

Cotton, spinning and weaving industries received the largest reduction, 34.6 per cent. Other decreases are: knit goods, 2.9 per cent; cloth printing, 10.4; rubber, 3.9; paper manufacturing, 8.3; shoe stock, 25.0; canning, 10.3; printing 13.6. The rate for the boot and shoe industry will remain the same.

The reduction, the commissioner said, will not deprive employees of any benefits but will be a saving for industry.

Narrow Guage Asks Bond Extension

Revelation that the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad may have difficulty in meeting certain financial obligations was made today in a petition filed by the railroad with the Department of Public Utilities. The petition asked for an extension until Jan. 15, 1947, of the maturity date on $1,000,000 worth of mortgage bonds due on Jan. 15, 1938. A committee appointed by representatives of a large number of the bond holders has approved the extension, it was stated.

The petition also asks for the extension on an unsecured note of $310,000, likewise due in 1938. Because of a continued decline in earnings, the railroad states it will shortly have difficulty in meeting the interest on bonds and holds that it will probably be unable to refinance them at maturity. No date for a hearing on the request has been set by the D. P. U.

A bill was recently heard before the Committee on Transportation seeking to join the East Boston terminals of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn and the Boston Elevated roads. This was attacked as a land grab scheme and one which would cost $5,000,000, more than the road itself is worth, according to Philip G. Carlton, who testified at the hearing.

Romano Convicted In Pay Roll Holdup

George Romano of New York, also known as Garguillo, was found guilty in Suffolk Superior Court this morning of the $18,540 pay roll robbery at the United Drug Company in Roxbury, on Jan. 23. Romano was also found guilty of armed assault and battery on Paul V. Weeden, company paymaster.

The sealed verdict was returned to Judge Wilford D. Gray in the absence of Judge John M. Gibbs, who has been hearing the case and who will pass sentence on Monday.

Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan asked that Romano be held without bail until Monday, because warrants are outstanding against him for the attempted holdup of the Montello Branch of the Brockton National Bank last April, and for the Hathaway Baking Company $2500 robbery. Romano was held on $40,000 double surety.

Two Brockton officials were in court this morning to identify the defendant preparatory to trying him for the Montello holdup.

Maine Shipyards Get New Order

More work for Maine shipbuilders was seen today as contract for a 525-horsepower Diesel trawler was let to the Bath Iron Works by the Irving Usen Company of Boston. It was estimated that the vessel would cost about $150,000. Already, there are three other trawlers under construction at Bath for the Forty Fathom Fisheries.

Boston Today

Weather Forecast: Rain and Cooler

Just when Bostonians were convinced that spring had actually arrived, and were preparing for a pleasant week end of motoring, the United States Weather Bureau today lifted a warning finger. Showers tonight and tomorrow with cooler weather tomorrow were forecast.

At noon today it was 77 degrees, and not a cloud in the sky, but there was fog at sea. Increasing cloudiness with fog along the shores was predicted for late this afternoon. The temperature for the first two days of May has been 16 degrees above normal for this time of year, the bureau said.

While visibility was 15 miles in Boston today, a genuine "pea soup" fog rolled down the New England coast, cutting visibility to zero, and seriously interfering with navigation.

Several boats were tardy in reaching Boston today. Highland Light at the end of Cape Cop reported visibility of only 200 yards; Nantucket Lightship reported visibility of only a few feet.

Imprisoned by the fog, the big, white-sided, Cunard White Star cruise liner, Corinthia, on the way to Boston from New York reported by radio inability to reach the dock before midnight at the earliest.

The steamer was originally scheduled to sail outward again at 9 p. m. tonight. The entire staff of the local office of the line spent a busy morning keeping telephone and telegraph wires busy in attempts to contact each of the 285 passengers that were expecting to sail tonight.

It is now planned to allow passengers to embark at 8 a. m. Sunday, and have the steamer sail at 11.

G. O. P. Demands Works Inquiry

Determined to press the advantage which the recent House and Senate votes have given them over the Governor, Republican leaders in the House of Representatives are out to force an investigation of the Department of Public Works. The activities of this division of the state government, under the supervision of one of Governor Curley's appointees and friends, William F. Callahan, has long been the object of interest by the Republican-dominated Ways and Means Committee. These members are now determined upon the inquiry.

The order, introduced by Representative Albert F. Bigelow, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, will be referred to the House Rules Committee for hearing Thursday. This committee will decide whether or not there is sufficient grounds for introducing this order at this time when the House agenda is closed.

Scope of Inquiry

The Rules Committee will go into such aspects of the Public Works Department's activities as the use of patented material controlled by but a few firms, the department's policy concerning automobiles and repairs and land damage awards. It is on these subjects that the Republican members of the Legislature intend to question persons who have done business with the Public Works Department.

The order, as it will probably reach the House for approval, will empower the investigating committee to summon witnesses under oath as well as to requisition the necessary documents. Observers believe that the order for the investigation will be approved by the members of the House.

When the vote on the order comes up in the House, some of the Republican members are not expected to greet it as enthusiastically as the leaders of the party. Many of the Republican legislators are under obligation to Commissioner Callahan for work given to their constituents and may feel that the vote will "put them on the spot." They would find it rather difficult to vote against the order, however. The Governor himself would be helpless to block the inquiry as a House order does not need either a gubernatorial or a Senate sanction, but merely a majority vote in the House.

Among the charges directed at the Public Works Department is one stating that repair work done on its automobiles is given to special garages, which charge higher prices than others. It is also charged that the department pays exorbitant prices for much of the material used on its road construction, so much so that on several occasions the Federal Government has refused to allocate funds to the State for road construction projects.

The names of Henry Shattuck and Herbert Parker have been prominently mentioned as possible attorneys for the investigating committee.

M. I. T. Boys Stage 'Technique Rush'

On their way to inspect the laboratores of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and witness demonstrations of scientific experiments, hundreds of visitors to the institute's thirteenth annual "open house" were amused this afternoon by the student battle known as the "Technique Rush."

The fray opened on the appearance of a paddle representing a free copy of Technique, the school year book. This was the signal for passing out of a limited number of other paddles through a hole in the roof of a hut located in the center of the athletic field. These were not easy to acquire. The roof of the hut had been greased and the students had to clamber over the oily surface to grasp the paddles as they popped out of the hole.

G. O. P. Blocks Salary Boost In Budget Fight

Pay of Dever Aides Cut $17,780 to Figure Set by House Group

Sen. Moran Switches

Defeated at every turn in the first three days of their struggle to restore to Governor Curley's budget the reductions made by the House of Representatives, Senate Democrats face next week's sessions with some misgivings concerning their ability to gain victory in coming clashes.

Some Democratic members admitted privately their apprehensions after the Republicans were successful in cutting nearly $18,000 from the budget item, providing for salaries of assistant Attorneys General in the office of Paul A. Dever, Attorney General. By forcing a $17,780 reduction in this item, the Republicans brought the figure back to the original $108,220 recommendation of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Moran Withdraws Vote

The vote on this motion, brought by Senator Donald W. Nicholson, Republican floor leader, saw Senator James G. Moran, Republican president of the Senate, cast his vote with the Democrats to prevent the reduction. Senator Moran later withdrew his vote and refused to be recorded, leaving the vote 20 to 19 in favor of the Republicans.

This exciting drama cut from beneath the Democrats the support they had been counting upon to hold them up in a close battle. They had figured upon Senator Moran's vote whenever they needed it, but he crossed them completely. If he adopts the same position when the item for state highway maintenance is debated, the Democrats undoubtedly will suffer complete defeat. The latter hope to raise the appropriation from the $3,000,000 voted by the House to the $4,600,000 figure recommended by the Governor.

Senator Moran, in explaining his change of mind yesterday, declared he originally intended to vote with Senator Nicholson, but became confused when Senator Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, Democrat, first voted in favor of the reduction and then voted against it.

Democrats Block Move

The climax of yesterday's action came when, after the Democratic defeat on Attorney General Dever's item, Senator Joseph A. Langone of Boston, Democrat, moved the Senate substitute the Governor's original budget for the lower one adopted by the House. The motion lost when, as was the case when a similar motion was made last Wednesday, five Democrats voted with 20 Republicans to block it. A total of 14 Democrats favored substitution, thereby standing with Governor Curley.

Immediately following this setback, Senator Langone, evidently ready to give in to the Republicans, made a motion for adoption of the budget as voted by the House. The budget contains a $2,700,000 reduction from the original Curley budget. However, Senator Thomas M. Burke, another Boston Democrat, jammed through a motion to adjourn until Monday at 1 p. m., thereby preventing a vote at a time when the Democratic forces were demoralized.

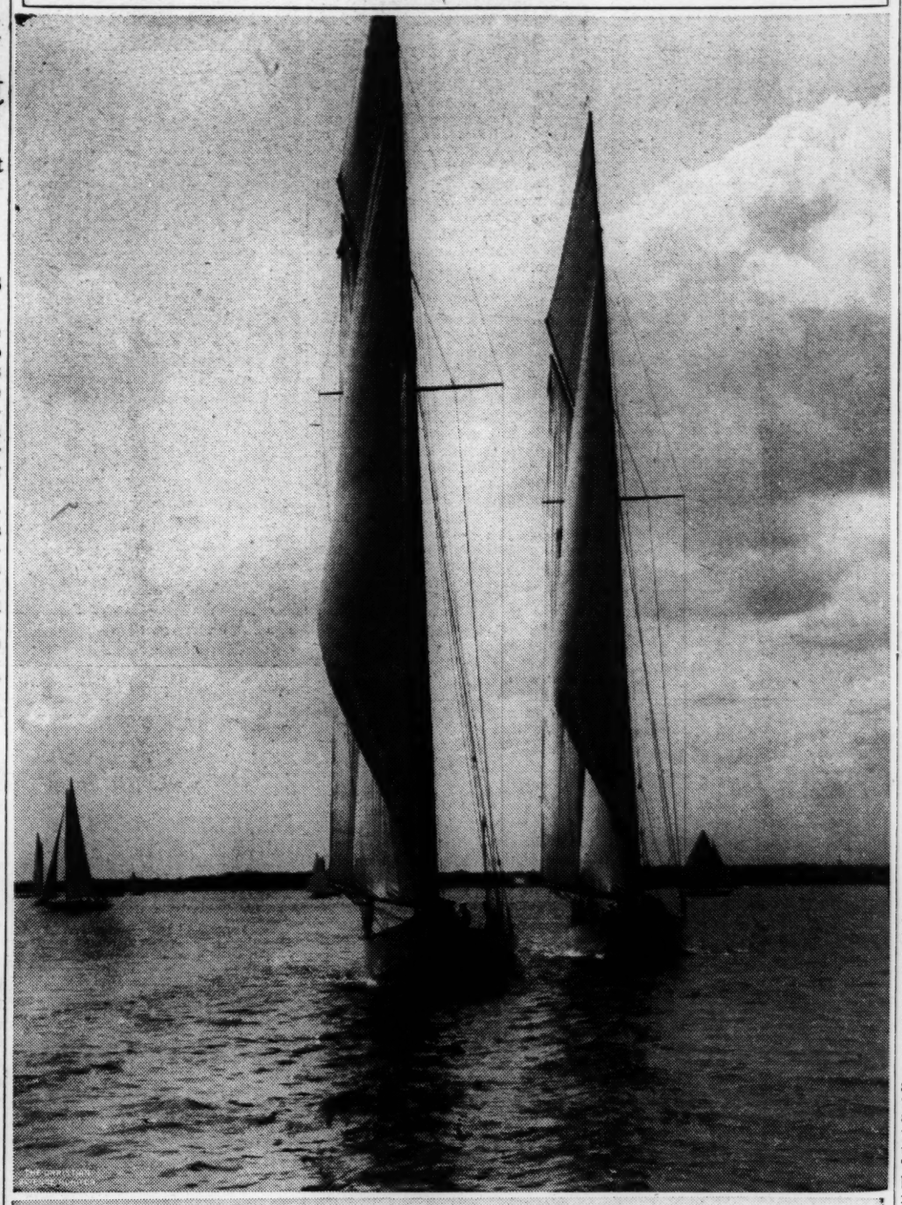
First on Calendar

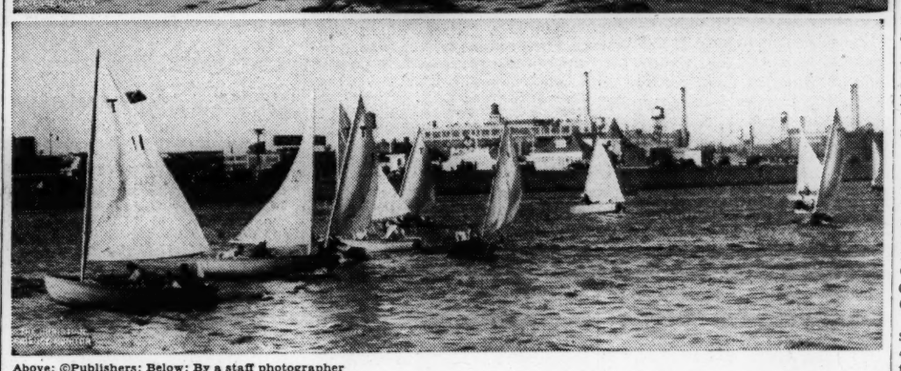
Action on the motion will be the first on Monday's Senate calendar. Unless Senator Langone withdraws his motion, the Republicans may push it through, and thereby chalk up a complete victory.

During the last three days, Republicans have succeeded in cutting $43,482.25 from the budget approved by the House and have blocked every increase proposed by the Democrats.

The most important contests next week will come over raising the $3,000,000 state highway maintenance item to $4,000,000 and boosting the Hayden-Cartwright road construction program fund $400,000.

Thrill of Sail





Above: ©Publishers; Below: By a staff photographer
The New York Yacht Club's 40-Footers, Above, and Frost-Bite Dinghies for M. I. T.'s New Class in Yachting

Sails Fill as Boating Season Opens

Charles River Basin Gets New Marine Pavilion for Dinghy Fleet

Work Begins Soon

Plans for an attractive stone and stucco sailing pavilion on the Charles River Basin, home port for the largest college yachting activity in the country as headquarters of the student yachting organization recently established at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, were announced at the institute today.

The pavilion has been approved by the Metropolitan District Commission and the War Department. It will stand on the north side of the basin directly in front of Walker Memorial, the student recreation center, on Charles River Road. Construction is expected to start within a few weeks.

With completion of the pavilion and the arrival of the fleet of 36 sailing dinghies now under construction—the gift of alumni and friends—the Institute will have the largest college yachting center in the country. Officially recognized by the undergraduate government as the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Yacht Races Gain In Popular Favor

YACHTING has become a year 'round as well as international sport. It is no uncommon sight these days to see a trim star racer lashed to the deck of a transocean liner as the sailing seasons moves East or West, North or South.

Today, New England sees her waters become one of the leading racing locales of the world, and craft from nearly every corner of the globe is headed this way observers report to make 1936 one of the biggest sailing years in history.

Afloat and Ashore Hulls Are Being Scraped and Painted for Season

Foam to Fly Later

Blue water is beckoning.

Yachtsmen from far and near hear the call of the white caps. Boats are being uncovered, scraped, painted and varnished. Canvas is being broken out from winter storage. Boat yards are busy. Architects are designing and builders are at work.

White-winged ambassadors of international good will flung their canvas to the winds off Bermuda in the opening contest of the season when the six-meter class sloops of many nations met April 1. For 16 days Boston, New York and other yacht owners swung into action for such trophies as the Prince of Wales Cup and Governor Cubitt Cup at Hamilton.

Opens Racing Season

Today, New England opens the racing season at Providence, R. I., with the Intercollegiate Dinghy Regatta at the Brown Yacht Club. And a busy season is ahead. The open championship regatta is scheduled for June 13 at the Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead, followed June 20 by the deep water race from New London to Marblehead of the Eastern Yacht Club.

But the gripping interest of the moment in a season that promises greater popularity than ever to ocean racing is the Bermuda classic of the Cruising Club of America, starting at Newport June 22. Indications point to a fleet of yachts entering this contest that may surpass the record number of 42 that sailed in the 1930 event.

Many Yachts on Ways

Many new cruising and ocean racing yachts are being built to the measurement rule of the Cruising Club, including two of the cutter type at the George Lawley & Son Corporation yard at Neponset, Mass., for this race to Bermuda.

The transatlantic race from Bermuda to Cuxhaven, Germany, starting July 1, longest transatlantic event of the kind ever scheduled, has attracted many foreign entries, and several of them have signified their intention to come to Newport for the Bermuda race before the start of the deep water classic.

The cutter-type yachts, from the trestleboard of Frank Paine, Boston designer, are for members of the Eastern Yacht Club. They represent a new one-design class for offshore

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"STORM CHILD" (Copley)—Horror play directed by William Parke, starring Mary Young, assisted by Eric Kalkhurst, Murial Williams and Philip Huston. 8:30.

"TOBACCO ROAD" (Plymouth) — Henry Hull in the play adapted by Jack Kirkland from Erskine Caldwell's novel of brutish Georgia Crackers. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert, Victor McLaglen and Rosalind Russell in "Under Two Flags." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m Both theaters: 11:50 a. m., 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 9:45.

MODERN—"The Singing Kid," featuring Al Jolson. 10:59 a. m., 2:08, 5:17, 8:26. Also "These Three." 9:20 a. m., 12:29, 3:38, 6:47, 9:56.

METROPOLITAN—Herbert Marshall and Gertrude Michael in "Till We Meet Again." 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:58, 7:53, 10:38. Stage: Ina Ray Hutton and her Melodears.

MEMORIAL — "The Ex-Mrs. Bradford," featuring William Powell. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

FINE ARTS — "Ecstasy," Czechoslovakian prize film (in English). 1:10, 3, 4:40, 6:30, 8:20, 10. Also Mickey Mouse cartoon, "Orphans' Benefit Picnic."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Irvin S. Cobb in "Everybody's Old Man." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount: 9:18 a. m., 12, 2:56, 5:40, 8:24. Also "The Walking Dead," featuring Boris Karloff, Ricardo Cortez and Margaret Churchill. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Paramount: 10:48 a. m., 1:33, 4:26, 7:10, 9:54.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Primitive Pitcairn," "Tickets Please," "Winged Champions," "Babes in Torland," "Easy Pickins," "Voice of Experience," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UPTOWN — "These Three," with Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Joel McCrea. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also Edward Arnold, Lee Tracy, Binnie Barnes and Katherine Alexander in "Sutter's Gold." 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

COLONIAL THEATER—"The Great Ziegfeld," featuring William Powell, Myrna Loy, Luise Rainer and many other stars. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, produced by Hunt Stromberg. 2:15, 8:15.

TREMONT — Katharine Hepburn in "Sylvia Scarlett." 10 a. m., 1:15, 3:40, 8:50, 10. Also "Murder in the Fleet," with Robert Taylor and Jean Parker. 9, 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 9:35.

BOSTON—Richard Dix in "Special Investigator." 11:02 a. m., 1:52, 5:02, 7:52, 10:25. Stage: "Hollywood Holiday," revue topped by Irene Bordoni, Hal Le Roy, dancing genius, Joe Morrison and others.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Your Uncle Dudley." 2:05, 5, 8. Also "The Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.

UNIVERSITY — Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Colleen." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "Sutter's Gold," with Edward Arnold. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

EXETER — Richard Arlen and Cecelia Parker in "The Three Live Ghosts." 2:30, 5:20, 8:05. Also "The Voice of Bugle Ann," with Lionel Barrymore and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:40, 6:30, 9:20.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Final concert of the season by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—Dance recital by Miriam Winslow and her group. 8:30.

Other Events

PEABODY PLAYHOUSE—Comedy drama, "The Wind and the Rain," presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club, under the direction of S. Wesley McKee. 8:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL—Dinner in honor of Federal Judge George C. Sweeney. 7.

Radio Programs On Page 10

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "Mr. Punch's Five Years in Review." 71 Chestnut Street. 8:45.

Tomorrow

Music

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Concert by the Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffmann, conductor. 2.

CHARLESTOWN WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. City Square Y. M. C. A. 3:15.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT—Final concert in Boston of Boston University's Choral Art Society. Berkeley and Newbury Streets. 7:30.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at W. Quincy R. R. station at 10:30 for rock climbing expedition.

FORD HALL—Folks' Town Meeting. Topic: "What Will the Farmer-Labor Party Do?" led by Alfred Baker Lewis. 4:30.

COPLEY-PLAZA HOTEL — Fathers' and Sons' Night of the Boys' Club of Boston. Address by Governor Curley. Other talks by members of the Boston Red Sox and Detroit Tigers. 6.

FENWAY PARK—Baseball game. Boston Red Sox vs. Detroit Tigers. 3. Single game Monday at 3.

Monday

BELMONT WPA DRAMATICS — Boston Civic Marionettes. Belmont Town Hall. 3:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Annual meeting and election of officers. Polls open at 10:30, close at 11:30. Annual May breakfast at 1.

BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING—Address on "The Philippine Islands," by Dr. Frank Laubach. Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street. 11.

NORTH END WPA DRAMATICS—Italian Civic Theater, with instrumental trio. North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street. 1:30.

Labor Scores Victory as R. I. Assembly Ends

Anti-Injunction Measure Passes Senate After Earlier Setback

Substitute Bills Are Jammed Through by Democrats Under Whip of Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 2—With the curtain rung down on the General Assembly for another year, Rhode Island's unions of the American Federation of Labor today report the greatest legislative victory in their history.

Despite unauthorized moves on the part of self-styled "progressives" to commit the state branch of the A. F. of L. to a Labor Party at the next election and resentment which this step aroused among the Democratic leaders, the labor lobbyists changed defeat into victory yesterday.

Even the anti-injunction law, which labor groups believed defeated as the result of being "indefinitely postponed" on Tuesday in the Senate, soon will be on the statute books. Although the measure adopted in the final day differs somewhat from the original act, it is said to be acceptable to the motion picture operators and the textile workers who have been the hardest hit by restraining orders.

Active Lobby Conducted

Serving notice on the Democratic leaders that labor insisted on most of its outstanding measures and that "they would see to it that Democrats were held responsible for lack of favorable action," the legislative committee of the state branch headed by Cornelius J. Mulcahey early yesterday conducted one of the most active lobbies seen at the State House in years.

As the result of the unusual pressure and the score of more of union "walking delegates" in the corridors, administration leaders took advantage of every known political device to jam through the labor measures. The majority of labor's bills had been presented in at least two different forms, but they were substantially the same in principle.

Measures which apparently had been defeated by the Republican-controlled Senate were found to have satisfactory substitutes in acts which still were in a position to be acted upon.

Substitute Acts Passed

When restless Republicans left the Senate chambers labor measures they had defeated in another form appeared under new titles and before the ruse was discovered the measures marked "passed in concurrence" were on their way to the office of Gov. Theodore Francis Green.

After the Senate had been in session for 15 hours an act providing a 48-hour weekly working maximum for women and children came up for consideration. This act in its original form had been so amended earlier in the day as to nullify its purpose. An amendment provided that the law would not become effective until similar action was taken by all of the New England States and several in the South. However, in a last-minute debate, the Senators eliminated the amendment and approved the original bill.

Taking account of stock after Speaker William E. Reddy of the House and Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn of the Senate had announced final adjournment labor leaders found that their efforts had brought rewards far greater than they expected.

Beneficial to Labor

In addition to the Anti-Injunction Act, which they predicted that Governor Green will sign, and the 48-hour measure which appears certain to be approved, the labor committee reports the following acts passed that will be beneficial to labor:

1. Workmen's compensation amendment increasing rates of payments, lengthening periods for occupation and including new disability clauses.

2. Licensing of industrial home work by Department of Labor, thus eliminating the competition which allegedly caused sweat shops here.

3. Creation of a board of the Department of Labor to investigate minimum-wage standards of women and children.

4. Requirements that sheriffs' and court fees be turned into the general treasury.

5. State unemployment insurance act imposing pay roll and pay envelope taxes and providing 20-week benefits for unemployed persons.

6. Ratification of interstate compact or minimum wages, among 13 northeastern states.

City Traffic Stumps Mine Rescuers

Six Draegermen from Nova Scotia, who won the applause of the world for their part in the rescue of Dr. D. E. Robertson and Charles A. Scadding, trapped for 10 days in the Moose River gold mine in Nova Scotia a week ago, found Boston traffic more of a puzzle to them than subterranean corridors of the gold country.

Here on a visit, the men decided yesterday to visit relatives of one of their party in Somerville, and optimistically started out in their battered touring car from Danvers. Alec Grant, the driver, swung down the Newburyport turnpike and there was Boston. Heavy traffic and unfamiliar surroundings somehow guided the car to Roxbury, Newton and finally Dedham. Mr. Grant gave up and headed back to Danvers.

Negotions are reported under way to give the visitors an official escort to Somerville.

Tourists Sail To Italy Enjoying Low Money Rate

Vacation dollars will stretch nearly a third for passengers sailing from Boston for Italy tomorrow. The Vulcania, Italian Line motorship, leaving Commonwealth Pier at noon with about 200 who embark here, is the first ship to Italy whose passengers can take advantage of the rate of exchange placed in effect this week by the Italian Government for benefit of American tourists.

By this plan, American dollars increase 30 per cent in buying power in Italy, the trading value being 16.50 Italian lire for $1 instead of 12.70 lire for $1, as called for in the current exchange rate applicable to ordinary commercial transactions.

Sailing of the Vulcania on the Trieste cruise itinerary, under command of Capt. Roberto Stuparich, is but one feature of the week-end marine activities. Another sailing and two incoming deep-water passenger liners complete the roster for this week end. First to move into port is the Cunard White Star liner Carinthia, due this afternoon from New York, to embark more than 200 passengers for Greenock, Belfast and Liverpool. William Dana Orcutt, Boston author leaves his writing long enough for a trip abroad with Mrs. Orcutt, sailing on the Carinthia.

Inbound from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway, is the Cunard White Star liner Laconia, with 76 passengers for Boston and 168 for New York, due to tie up at East Boston Monday morning. Another incoming steamer, the American Farmer, flying the house flag of the American Merchant Lines, is bringing 20 passengers from London, of whom four are to land here. Radio advices indicate arrival at Boston Lightship at 6 p. m., Sunday, docking at East Boston late that evening or Monday morning.

Director

Arthur Fiedler
Conductor of the Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Which Begin Their Fifty-first Season Next Wednesday Evening

What's Going On In the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

THE final Friday concert of the Boston Symphony's season was played yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. According to the established custom, Dr. Koussevitzky was greeted by a standing and applauding orchestra and audience, and the listeners lingered at the close of the concert to give conductor and men an ovation.

Brahms, whose Fourth Symphony had been on the first program of the season, had also the place of honor on this last program with his First Symphony. The numbers in the first half of this program were Vivaldi's Concerto in D minor for orchestra with organ, as edited by Siloti; Liadov's Pieces for Orchestra, "The Enchanted Lake" and "Kikimora" and Sibelius's "Pohjola's Daughter."

All these works were played with the virtuosity which we now take for granted from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Yet there are always little differences in performance, some of which are in the direction or the playing, and some, no doubt, in the listening ear. Thus to this observer the high mark yesterday was the performance of "The Enchanted Lake." Here was a limpidity of tone, a subtlety of nuance, a rhythmic flexibility, that we cannot imagine being improved upon.

The Vivaldi was beautifully played, too, except for the excessive straining in the first movement which is habitual with Dr. Koussevitzky in music of this period. "Pohjola's Daughter," which made an excellent effect when it was revived earlier in the season, confirmed that impression; but it suffered a little from too great a similarity of idiom between it and the Liadov pieces which preceded it.

The Brahms First is one of Dr. Koussevitzky's great interpretations. Yesterday it had all the customary virtues except the ultimate fusion into unity which comes only occasionally. Some account of this fifty-fifth season of the orchestra will appear in the Music Page of this newspaper next Tuesday.

L. A. S.

Martha Powell Setchell

SOME very amusing caricatures were shown a year ago by Martha Powell Setchell. She returns to the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater with a new set. She has devoted herself in the main to comic portrayal of notable musicians of this community. Soloists, members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conductors, have been subjected to her critical scrutiny. There is a great deal to amuse in this latest exhibition and much to admire.

The pièce de résistance is a large portrait of the entire Boston Symphony Orchestra, each performer playing upon his respective instrument, the conductor, holding the assembly under his spell. Each portrait is clearly delineated, each is a separate caricature. Mrs. Setchell reveals an indefatigable application to a task which took time and pains. Not uniformly good, there are some superb examples, such as Mr. Laurent, who fairly floats off on the notes of his flute. Mr. Bedetti, whose teeth are put in the limelight one by one, Alfred Zighera, who plays ferociously at his cello, Hans Werner, whose brow is encircled with cherubic curls.

Other separate drawings there are of President Roosevelt and Edward VIII, but we are accustomed to see these models through the lens of caricature. More interesting are those of Nino Martini, Ray Noble, Misha Elman. Report has it that Toscanini has purchased the drawing shown here, of himself, well pleased with the characterization.

WPA Arts and Crafts

Students' and instructors' work in arts and crafts, done under the sponsorship of the WPA, is shown, in a second annual exhibition, at the Boston Public Library. In a large repertoire of objects we may learn of the extensive activities of these classes which offer professional guidance to the general public at various centers throughout the city. The crafts of metal, leather, gimp lacing, block printing, tropical fiber, needlecraft, drawing and painting are included in the instruction. At the library there are many splendid exhibits which display high standards in both workmanship and design.

D. A.

Cheering Up Town-Dweller

By a Staff Photographer

Magnolias in the North
Tight Little City Areas Fling Out Banners of May

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	'The Monitor Views the News'	Virginia State Choral Festival: Schubert program	Red Sox-Cleveland game	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Alma Schirmer, pianist	Thomas Broadhurst, stories	Thomas Broadhurst, stories	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:30	"Treasure Trails": sketch	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	"Motor City Melodies"	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Ruth and Moss, songs	children's program	'Bucket Shop Scheme': sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Journal; talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	"News of Youth"	Rendezvous: interview
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Thurn's Bavarian Orchestra	Organ recital	Special sport program from
6:30	News; speaker; sports briefs	Studio vocalist; talk	"Musical Moments"	Louisville, Ky.; reported by
6:45	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Sports Review, Jay Wesley	Bachelors Quartet; pianists	CBS announcers
7:00	King's Jesters: quartet	Connie Gates; orchestra	Sport reports	Yankee News Service
7:15	Lewis Moonlight Hawaiians	Human Side of the News	Yankee News Service	Sport reports; organist
7:30	Message of Israel: speeches	Ruth Chilton, songs	'Family on Tour": Frank	Getting the News, Tip' O'Neil
7:45	by rabbis; choir; music	Strange As It Seems	Parker; Bob Hope; orch	Terry O'Toole, songs; organ
8:00	Henri Deering, pianist	Carl Ravazza's Orchestra,	"Ziegfeld Follies of the Air":	Dick Stabili's Orchestra
8:15	Boston Symphony Orchestra,	from San Francisco	Fannie Brice; Benny Fields;	Dick Stabili's Orchestra
8:30	Serge Koussevitzky, con-	National Peace Conference:	Patti Chapin; Jack Arthur;	"Sweet Music": soloists; pop-
8:45	ductor; Vivaldi, Liadov and	"Should We Trade Abroad?"	Al Goodman's Orchestra	ular orchestra
9:00	Sibelius program	Frank Fay Calling: Eddie Kay	Bridgeport Centenary: sym-	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:15	Armchair Quartet	and his orchestra	phony orchestra; chorus	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:30	National Barn Dance: Henry	Chateau: Smith Ballew; Sonja	Dramatic sketch	"Let's Go to the Music Hall"
9:45	Burr; Verne; Lee and	Henie; Gloria Swanson;	"Revue": popular variety	Yankee News Service
10:00	Mary: Hoosier Hot Shots;	Spencer Tracy; Sheila Bar-	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	"Titans of Science": talks;
10:15	Tune Twisters; soloists	rett, monologist	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	dramatic sketch
10:30	Address, Gov. George H.	George Olsen's Orchestra; Joe	"Your Hit Parade": Freddie	Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra
10:45	Earle, Pennsylvania	Penner; Irvin S. Cobb	Rich's Orchestra; soloists	Charioteers: quartet
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Nick Lucas's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports records; Stage Show;	Tommy Tompkins's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray and his Casa	Charles Dornberger and his	Henry King's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	Loma Orchestra	dance orchestra	Henry King's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocast

10:25 WORL (920kc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 W1XAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Radiocast

Shortwave

4:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), Studio devotional program, auspices of Committee on Publication: readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy; music.

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Samovar Serenade: balalaika	Old South Church service	Salt Lake City Choir and	"Freilicher Katzen": Jewish
12:15	orchestra; vocalist	Phil Saltman's piano club	organ recital	dramatic sketch
12:30	Radio City Symphony Orch-	University of Chicago Round	Relay from Vienna, Austria	"The Courts of Justice"; dra-
12:45	estra concert: Viola Philo,	Table discussion	News relay from Paris	matic sketch
1:00	soprano; Jan Peerce, tenor	"Songs of Spring": Josef	Religious period with speak-	Italian string music and in-
1:15	soloist	Honti's Orchestra	ers; soloists; organ	strumental soloists
1:30	National Youth Conference:	Harold Nagle's Orchestra	Question Box period	Italian Serenaders: soloists
1:45	Dr. Daniel A. Poling; music	Talk by Marie Hall	Yankee News Service	and typical orchestra
2:00	Magic Key: Gladys Swarth-	Concert orchestra, Walter	French Trio: harp, violin and	Sonata recital: Eddy Brown,
2:15	out; Mario Chamlee; Frank	Logan, conductor	flute recital	violin; Bela Rozsa, piano
2:30	Black, pianist; symphony	"Peter Absolute"; Erie Canal	"St. Louis Blues": soloists;	Walter Cassel, baritone;
2:45	orchestra	dramatic sketch	popular orchestra	Francis Cronin, organist
3:00	"You": Gilbert Seldes	Anne Jamison, soprano; Josef	"Everybody's Music": Henry	"Symphony Hall": recorded
3:15	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Honti's Orchestra	M. Neely, narrator; Colum-	concert program
3:30	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	Kleis & Gilbert, pianists	bia Symphony Orchestra,	Pauline Alpert, pianist
3:45	Henri Deering, pianist	Polish Constitution Day	Howard Barlow, conductor	Perole String Quartet, Joseph
4:00	National Vespers: Dr. Harry	"The Widow's Songs": dra-	Sunday Serenade: soloists;	Coleman, director
4:15	Emerson Fosdick; quartet.	matic sketch	concert orchestra	Perole String Quartet, Joseph
4:30	"Senator Fishface and Pro-	Svihold's Singing Club:	"Songs of Russia": choir	Coleman, director
4:45	fessor Figgsbottle"; variety	Swedish chorus	Donald Van Wart, pianist	Cosmopolitans: quintet
5:00	"Roger Williams": Rhode	"Sunday Drivers," with Fields	"Song Pictures," with Terry	"Melodiana": Bernice Claire
5:15	Island Centenary sketch	and Hall	O'Toole; organ	and Oliver Smith; orchestra
5:30	Talk, Malcolm LaPrade	Joe Morrison interview	Fraternity House Party: pop-	Julia Sanderson and Frank
5:45	Edward Vito, harpist	"Words and Music" recital	ular variety recording	Crumit; trio; orchestra
6:00	Evening Raido Journal	Religious period from New	National Amateur Hour: so-	Hour of Charm: all-girl en-
6:15	"Makers of History"; sketch	York: speakers; music	loists; orchestra	semble, Phil Spitalny, dir.
6:30	Piano and xylophone recital.	News; "Musical Turns"	Yankee News Service	"Smiling Ed" McConnell
6:45	Political speaker	Garden talk	All-Star Revue: variety	The Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	"K-7": secret service dra-	Eddie Cantor; Bobbie Breen;	Evening service from Tre-
7:15	Johnny Green's Orchestra	matic sketch; music	Parkyakakas: orchestra	mont Temple Baptist
7:30	Robert L. "Believe It or Not"	Fireside recital: vocalists	Phil Baker, comedian; Hal	Church: sermon by the Rev.
7:45	Ripley; soloist; orchestra	"Sunset Dreams": vocalists	Kemp's Orchestra	C. Gordon Brownville,
8:00	"Echoes from the Orchestra	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	Benefit program, Labor Chest	pastor; music by staff and
8:15	Pit": orchestra, directed	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	of A. F. of L.	senior choir; organ
8:30	by Emil Polak; male quar-	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	Thomas Alva Edison Golden	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
8:45	tet; vocalists	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.	Jubilee program	Joe Sanders's Orchestra
9:00	Jack Hylton and his Conti-	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round:	Symphony Orchestra and	Dick Stabili's Orchestra
9:15	nental Revue: soloists	soloists; trio; orchestra	mixed chorus; Victor Kolar,	Dick Stabili's Orchestra
9:30	Walter Winchell, columnist.	American Album of Familiar	conductor; Dusolina Gian-	"Snapshots": Orpheus Chorus
9:45	Paul Whiteman's Musical	Music: soloists; orchestra	nini, soprano soloist	Yankee News Service
10:00	Varieties: guest soloist;	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	"The Witch's Tale": sketch.	"Terror by Night": network
10:15	soloists and quartet	Rapee, conductor; Lawrence	Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra	dramatic sketch
10:30	"Dreams of Long Ago":	Tibbett, baritone soloist;	Freddie Rich's Penthouse	Bella Rozsa, soprano
10:45	dramatization of old songs	speaker	Party: variety program	Herm Crone's Orchestra

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Edgar Mowrer, "Results of the French Elections."

11:15 WEEI (WEAF — National), Talk. "Republican Record in 73d and 74th Congresses," Senator Daniel O. Hastings.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, Decennial celebration of establishment of first contract air-mail service between Boston and New York.

1:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Detroit baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," by direct wire from Monitor studio.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

6:15 WBZ, "Little Show": Tony Russell; Happy Sisters; piano and xylophone.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly": comedy sketch; Marcelli's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Hammerstein's Music Hall: Ted Hammerstein; Lucy Laughlin; Lazy Dan.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:30	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

12:30	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

Christian Science Lecture Radiocast

8 p. m.—WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Charles D. Winn, C. S. B., from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

8:00 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Charles D. Winn, C. S. B., from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

8:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Howard Price, tenor; Romany Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater: Jean Hersholt in "The Music Master."

9:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Eddy Brown, violinist; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady: male quartet; concert orch.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Talk, "Ship Subsidy Problem," Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Pennsylvania.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Pulitzer Prize Awards for 1935: talk, Harry Hansen, Clayton Hamilton.

10:45 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Public Opinion: talk, "Soil Conservation in the Southwest," Senator Dennis Chavez, New Mexico.

Westchester County Charter Voted Down by Supervisors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 1—Citizens of Westchester County, wealthy and populous suburban area, faced at least a year's delay in reorganizing their local governments today after the board of supervisors had defeated a proposed new charter by a vote of 31 to 8 yesterday.

Drawn by the Westchester County Commission on Government, the "model" charter would have disestablished the board of 42 supervisors, setting up in its stead a county president and a legislative board of control containing 10 members. Many county offices would have been abolished and governmental functions consolidated under the proposed plan.

Looking to Legislature

Three roads—two official and one unofficial—were open to Westchester County today in continuing upon the reorganization program, according to Dr. Luther Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration and adviser to the commission on technical subjects.

"The Board of Supervisors," through its committee on country reorganization, can take findings of the Commission under advisement and prepare a substitute charter or various remedial bills," he said. "Nothing toward putting these in effect could be done until the next session of the State Legislature. Failing that, the Board may await passage of county home rule legislation popular demand for reform that the board of supervisors would be forced to take cognizance of the situation. Failing such a state of public opinion, it would be naive to expect the board to abolish itself and substitute a smaller board even in the public interest."

Two weeks of intense activity preceded the vote yesterday, as the citizens commission on reorganization of the Westchester County government worked to have the final draft in condition for adoption by the supervisors and approval by the Legislature before adjournment.

Emergency

Approval of the proposed charter had been asked of the Board of Supervisors so that it could have now under consideration at the state capital.

Popular Demand

"Civic groups, on the other hand, have within their power the opportunity to present such a strong been submitted to the electorate as a referendum measure in the fall, the Westchester County Taxpayers' Association taking an active part in demanding such a procedure.

During three hours of discussion before the vote was taken yesterday, Joseph H. Choate Jr. counsel to the Commission, warned the Board that a state of emergency existed during which the local debt situation was becoming dangerous.

The Commission had estimated that $2,300,000 might be saved by adoption of the charter with an ultimate saving of $5,000,000.

Winter Flagged to Standstill

In a day Boston slipped from gray skies and the nip of wind from snow wastes still open to skiers in the mountains to the north into the languor of Savannah. Overnight the warmth of the sun swept the city through the season sometimes called spring into the first touch of summer. Leaves burst from the tightly curled bud, flowers unfolded and turned their petals to the sun.

Magnolias in the tiny areas in front of the houses along Commonwealth Avenue and in the Public Garden transformed the landscape. Where the day before showery gray was the motif, sunshine and warmth now illuminated the setting with coral and rose and white, blending into the soft green lace of early foliation.

Nature, as though waiting for May Day to sound the command, marshaled her forces in full spring regalia around the pond where the swanboats played, for a complete broadside of blossoms.

Along the wide Avenue

To Bostonians, watching and waiting somewhat impatiently through a cloudy and damp April, it seemed that all nature's citizenry in the Public Garden picked May Day for their spring parade. When April pulled down her curtains, not a tulip was in bloom. Yet May looked in upon a blending of yellows and reds as bed upon bed, row upon row of delicately tinted petals unfolded to the warm breath of spring.

Magnolias on Commonwealth Avenue were slightly in advance of blossoms in the more open spaces. The 30 or more trees in the Public Garden awaited the May Day command. It was as though they constituted an independently moving unit in a great flower army.

By the Old Street

Elms, maples, linens and chestnuts up to that time had either been barren of leaves or else the days had been too dark to notice them. At any rate, they fell right in line with the May Day parade of color by donning their spring garments of pale green. Even the two lone Japanese cherry trees, fronting on Beacon Street, remained true to the perfectly timed march of nature, sending out their galaxy of delicate pink blossoms.

Amid this panorama of flashing color, the swanboats move gravely, placidly—a picture of peace drawn within the heart of a city's turbulent traffic.

Behind the Microphones

Winding up the winter symphonic season on the radio, the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be heard in its final radiocast concert tonight, WBZ, at 8:15. For his final offering Dr. Serge Koussevitzky has programmed the Alexandre Siloti edition of Vivaldi's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra in D Minor, two works by Liadov, "The Enchanted Lake" and "Kikikora," a folk tale. The final radiocast selection will be "Pohjola's Daughter," a symphonic fantasy by Jan Sibelius.

Next week, Saturday, May 9, the first of the "Pop" concerts, or popular summer musical season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be radiocast. It will be heard at 8:30 p.m., over WBZ. On this first concert Arthur Fiedler, "Pops" conductor, has chosen the March from Aïda, Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Capriccio Espagnol," Intermezzo from Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," a Strauss waltz, "Where the Citrons Bloom," Ravel's "Bolero" and Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody." Eight concerts of the "Pops" will be radiocast during the short two-month season.

Radio Suggestions For Saturday Night

Other programs of merit tonight are:

National Peace Conference program, WEEI, 8:30 p. m., with three-cornered discussion. "Should We Trade Abroad?" by Raymond P. Rich, director of the World Peace Foundation, George Bauer, of the Automobile Manufacturers Association, and Edgar W. Smith of the National Foreign Trade Association.

Bridgeport Centenary program, WNAC, 9 p. m., featuring Bridgeport Symphony Society Orchestra and Oratorio Society.

Appearances of Sonja Henie, world champion figure skater, Gloria Swanson and Spencer Tracy in sketch, and Sheila Barrett, imitator, in Chateau period, WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

Change in network of "Your Hit Parade," dance music popularity index, to WNAC, 10 p. m., with Freddie Rich's Orchestra, Buddy Clark, former Boston soloist, and Margaret McCrae, Nashville soloist.

Appearance of Irvin S. Cobb, humorist, writer and movie star, delayed last week, with George Olsen's Orchestra and Ethel Shutta, WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Court Sets Date For Milk Hearing

A bill in equity filed recently by U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford to force 28 Massachusetts milk concerns to obey an order by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, will be heard in Federal District Court next Monday before Judge Elisha H. Brewster, it was announced today.

The bill charges violations of milk marketing agreements in relation to minimum prices and reports of sales and purchases. The case will be argued by Assistant U. S. Attorney John A. Canavan.

Mr. Ford announced today that the 18,000 farmers shipping milk to Boston had suffered steadily declining prices between 1929 and 1933. The bill seeks to re-establish prices paid to these farmers between 1919 and 1929. The 28 firms handle an average of 65,000,000 pounds of milk annually.

Mathematicians Hold Conference

Mathematics instructors from secondary schools and colleges in all parts of New England met at Boston University's Jacob Sleeper Hall today for their 34th annual spring conference. The day was divided into morning and afternoon sessions, with luncheon at the Hotel Lenox.

Speakers included Mrs. Cora B. Conant of the May School, Abner H. Bailey, superintendent of mathematics in the Newton junior high schools, Mrs. Ruth K. Sayward of the Beaver Country Day School, Prof. Rudolph E. Langer of the University of Wisconsin and Harvard, and Dr. G. P. Wadsworth of M. I. T.

Society of Friends Sponsors Sessions in Peace Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 — Launching the summer's work of the Emergency Peace Volunteers took place today when a group of 25 leaders gathered at Pendle Hall for a five days' training conference.

Discussions will be led by Ray Newton, executive director of the Emergency Peace Campaign; Babette Newton, his wife; Harold Chance, chairman of the Youth Section of the Emergency Peace Campaign and director of sessions of the Institute of International Relations at Wellesley; Dan West and Carl Landes, field secretaries of the Youth Section; Richard Gregg, acting director of Pendle Hill; John Barton, co-operative leader from Denmark; Henry Cadbury, of Harvard University; Herbert F. Fraser, professor of economics at Swarthmore College; Jesse MacKnight of the Washington staff of the National Council for Prevention of War; E. Raymond Wilson of the Peace Section of the American Friends Service Committee, and his wife, Miriam Wilson.

To Go Out in Field

At the conclusion of the conference the participants will go out in groups of four or five into different sections of Ohio and Pennsylvania, where they will carry out peace projects for about six weeks.

They will then bring the experience they have gained to the institutes at which young Emergency Peace volunteers are trained in the summer vacation period. The institutes will be held under the auspices of the Service Committee at a chain of colleges, from coast to coast.

Pendle Hill is a new Quaker school for graduate research in religious, sociological and economic problems. A picturesque country valley, with Crum Creek winding through, separates it from Swarthmore College.

New England Campaign

The present movement is another manifestation of the world-wide "will to peace," according to Devere Allen, who was here for a meeting of the Campaign's council. Mr. Allen is a member of the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party in the United States. He has addressed meetings at Rutland, Barre and Burlington, Vt., and is continuing to speak at peace rallies in the New England area.

Firebreak Survey Completed in Three California Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Firebreak maintenance surveys of three southern California national forests have been completed.

In the Angeles forest it was found that only 17 per cent of the breaks could be machine maintained, the rest was suitable for hand maintenance, except in the Saugus district where but 26 per cent required hand maintenance.

In the Cleveland area an average of all ranger districts showed approximately 47 per cent requiring hand maintenance and 53 per cent subject to machine maintenance.

In the San Bernardino, an average of the San Jacinto district showed 70 per cent machine, with the balance showing a reverse to 75 per cent requiring hand maintenance.

National forest supervisors will use the data to determine the most practical organization for maintenance; the place of firebreak maintenance in work priorities in each forest; the firebreak mileage that a forest can afford to build and maintain; and the correct location of that mileage.

IVY... America's Fashion Corset

A reduction of 10% in price will be effective on all regular models of IVY Corsets and Foundations during May.

IVY CORSET SHOP
378 Boylston Street, Boston
8 Church Street—WELLESLEY

Philadelphia Plans To Make Use of Its Municipal Stadium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 1 — The Municipal Stadium, this city's number one white elephant in recent years, is to be put to work at last. Ever since the Sesquicentennial Exposition in 1926 it has been looming silently over weed-tangled wastes near the Navy Yard. But Mayor Wilson has been casting about to find possible uses for it—and has met with considerable success.

The Army-Navy football game is now scheduled in it for Nov. 28, the Philadelphia Eagles, a professional football team, will play in it regularly next season, and there is a strong possibility that midget automobile races also will be held there.

A contract for temporary stands to augment the stadium's permanent seats at the Army-Navy game has been awarded. The stands and 22,000 portable seats will cost $98,000. They will be assembled and painted by the city's own workmen.

The Mayor also has made definite plans for handling the 120,000 people expected to attend the big game. One hour before it begins, Broad Street and other adjoining roads will become highways for southbound traffic only, and after the game is over this traffic flow will be reversed.

"Before we are through," says Mayor Wilson, "this $5,000,000 stadium will be made profitable to the taxpayers and a boon to the city's merchants."

Enginers to Meet May 6

Highway lighting and the effect of electric reductions on usage will be discussed at the annual regional meeting of the North Eastern District, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, at New Haven, Conn., from Wednesday through Saturday, May 6-9. About 400 engineers and students from New England and New York, oustide the metropolitan area, are expected to attend.

British Columbia Health Insurance To Begin in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Health insurance, the first program of the sort ever attempted in America, will go into effect in British Columbia next autumn, according to a government announcement.

It had not been planned to put the insurance scheme into effect until the first of 1937, but it is now believed that the first levies under the new law, as passed recently by the Legislature, can be collected about November. A month after 2 per cent has been collected on all incomes of $1800 a year and lower, and 1 per cent from the employers who pay these incomes, the first benefits under the scheme will become payable.

Enemies of the whole program, declaring it actuarially unsound and sure to end in confusion, intend to move for its modification when the Legislature meets in special session during the autumn.

Park Casino Fight Won by New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—Robert Moses, park commissioner, today won his fight to raze the Casino, Central Park restaurant, fashionable rendezvous during the heyday of the James J. Walker mayoralty, when the appellate division of the New York State Supreme Court reversed unanimously a temporary restraining order granted by Justice John F. Carew, of the State Supreme Court, last March. Justice Carew held that the restaurant was a historic spot and that Mr. Moses was a "passing figure of the day."

The high court order today was based on a legislative amendment recently enacted empowering the park commissioner "to raze or remove for other park purposes buildings which have been erected solely as incidental to park uses, such as restaurants, baths, boathouses and similar structures."

The decision bars further appeal without the consent of the court.

Justice Carew's temporary injunction was issued on the plea of Louis H. Saltzman, a restaurant proprietor, who brought action as a taxpayer on the ground that the building had a capital value of $50,000 and restaurateurs were willing to pay $25,000 a year rent in addition to a percentage of the gross receipts.

A. F. of L. Reports On Jobs Situation

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor contended April 30 that the country still will have 7,000,000 unemployed when business reaches its 1929 level.

After estimating the number of jobless last month at 12,184,000, the Federation said in its unemployment survey:

"When business reached its lowest depression point in March, 1933, 11,342,000 of those who had jobs in 1929 had been laid off and business had fallen 42 per cent below normal, according to the annalist index.

"With 72 per cent of the business loss regained, we should have found work for 72 per cent of the depression unemployed if we expect to restore employment by the time business again reaches normal.

"That is, we should have re-employed 8,120,000; actually we have re-employed only 5,270,000."

The survey said the "little progress had been made toward re-employment in the first quarter of 1936" with 559,000 getting jobs from January to March. The federation blamed lengthened work hours.

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This collection consists in part of: Grandfather's clock, by DAVID WOOD of Newburyport, kneehole desk (from Capt. Foster's home, Freeport, Maine), rare EPHRAIM WILLARD grandfather's clock, excentional DUNCAN PHYFE card and drop leaf table, Chippendale wing chair, early American silver and pewter, Currier and Ives prints, historical plates and platters, brace-back Windsor chairs, American oak chest with ball feet, and many other old items.

Three-part mahogany inlaid DUNCAN PHYFE dining table and set of 10 inlaid HEPPLEWHITE chairs, sideboard, bureaus, in maple and mahogany. Secretaries, desks, tables, wing and Martha Washington chairs, Chippendale sofa, Hitchcock chairs, paintings, china, Sheffield, Oriental and Hooked rugs, mirrors, etc.

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M. I. T. Launches Its Yacht Fleet On the Charles

(Continued from Page 9)

Nautical Association of M. I. T., the new organization already has a membership of more than 400 students, many of whom have had sailing experience.

During the winter, members of the association attended a shore school in which Prof. George Owen and Robert W. Vose have been giving courses in the theory of sailing and the handling and maintenance of yachts.

Chance to Learn Sailing

The association offers every student the opportunity to learn sailing. Since it was established in January undergraduate leaders have had the constant co-operation of Prof. Erwin H. Schell, head of the department of business and engineering administration, in organizing the activity and in making arrangement with alumni groups for the dinghies and the new building.

The pavilion has been carefully designed to harmonize with other structures on the basin. It will stand on a foundation of piling outside the basin wall to which it will be connected on the north side.

The height of the building will be only a few feet above the level of Memorial Drive, from which it will be separated by an attractive wrought-iron railing.

Large Landing Float

The building was designed by Harry J. Carlson of the architectural firm of Coolidge and Carlson. It will be 130 feet wide and 30 feet deep, with a landing float 190 feet long and 20 feet in width. Entrance will be made through a cubicle 30 feet long and 20 feet wide on the roof. From this superstructure a stairway will lead down to a lobby and the boat deck.

Here there will be a rigging and maintenance shop and an office, with a central doorway opening into the float. On either side of the lobby will be spaces for dinghies, which will be stored on specially designed racks.

The boats of the institute's fleet will be of one standard design, which is the work of Prof. George Owen of the Department of Naval Architecture, Henry A. Morss, member of the corporation, and Walter C. Wood '17, widely known yachtsman, all of whom served on a committee appointed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of Technology, to design a dinghy suitable for students with various degrees of sailing experience.

Features of Design

The design finally decided upon provides a boat 12½ feet long and 5 feet wide, with overhanging bow and stern. A feature of the design is a provision for two mast steps, which makes it possible to rig the craft as a sloop or cat boat. The ample beradth of the boat makes for stability and safety of handling by novices, while at the same time the dinghies are expected to be remarkably fast in racing. The boats are now under construction at the yards of the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol, R. I., and will be completed within a few weeks.

In addition to acquiring the fleet, for the purpose of giving all Technology students an opportunity to learn to sail, alumni have also contributed generously to a fund for building the pavilion, which is expected to be completed in time for use during the Technology alumni reunion on June 8.

Student Officers

Student officers of the Nautical Association are Robert S. Gillette, Brookline, Mass., commodore; James H. Grove, St. Louis, Mo., vice-commodore, and Richard L. Odiorne, Boston, secretary-treasurer. Members of the executive board are Frank J. Mather, Washington Crossing, Penna.; Herbert M. Borden, Taunton, Mass., and Robert F. Johnson, Rockport, Mass.

Walter C. Wood of Providence, R. I., a member of the class of 1917, yachtsman and widely known in army aviation circles during the war, has been appointed sailing master of the Nautical Association. He will supervise activities in the new pavilion and direct instruction of novices.

New London Stevedores Strike for Pay Boost

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 2 (AP) —The entire stevedore force at the Central Vermont Railway Long Wharf here went on strike today, demanding a wage scale of 65 cents an hour for an eight-hour day. The 150 strikers refused a compromise offer of 60 cents an hour.

They are employed by William Spencer & Sons of New York, and handle freight between boats of the Central Vermont Transportation Company and Central Vermont Railway trains and trucks. The prevailing rate among these workers now is 57 cents an hour.

Plymouth's 'Weather Woman' Recalls 50 Years of Service

As 'co-operative observer' for weather bureau Miss Louisa Knapp has kept close check on climate conditions every day for half a century—She is also adviser to business and arbiter on weather insurance.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PLYMOUTH, Mass., May 2—When Plymouth folk want to know something about the weather, they ask Miss Louisa B. Knapp. For 50 years Miss Knapp has carefully recorded weather statistics in her capacity as a United States co-operative observer. Today Miss Knapp, as dean of women observers in the country, is receiving public acknowledgement for these years of daily gratuitious public service.

The duties of a co-operative weather observer, it should be explained, are as important and sometimes as arduous as the duties of an official bureau observer. Co-operative observers are stationed in towns, villages and in the open country throughout the United States. They number some 5000. Every day, in the rain, in the wind or in the hot sun, they record weather statistics, and they perform this service without pay.

50 Years of Service

As one of this great army, and as one whose experience dates back to days when the country had no official weather stations, no standard systems of observations, and no established records, Miss Knapp's story of her experiences is of wide interest.

"Over 50 years ago," Miss Knapp began, "I was interested in taking notes on the daily weather. At first I used to do it as a hobby. About the time I started, the New England Meteorological Society was established and I began to take observations for them. When the weather bureau was established at Boston, in 1891, I kept right on with my observations as a co-operative observer."

Not an Easy Task

In this capacity Miss Knapp has recorded the maximum and minimum temperatures each day, the amount of rainfall, the direction of the wind and the character of the day—clear, partly cloudy, overcast, rain, etc. Now at a glance this may appear to be an easy task. However, such records, to be of value, must be kept every single day. No day's record can be omitted. Temperatures must be read from thermometers in the morning and in the evening. This means that observers must make two trips a day to the thermometer house, which is located clear of any building.

If heavy rain falls for a short period, the rain gauge must be measured before and after the fall. In the winter snowfall must be measured in many localities, and snow that lodges in the rain gauge must be melted to determine the actual amount of precipitation. And every day, year in and year out, all these figures must be carefully recorded, and mailed to Washington each month.

Sister Is Her Substitute

When Miss Knapp has been away from her Plymouth homestead and her weather instruments, the burden of taking the daily observations has fallen to another member of the family. Of late years her sister, Mrs. Henry W. Royal, has been the assistant Plymouth weather official.

In a little country town like picturesque Plymouth, the co-operative weather observers are regarded as official government agents. In this capacity, therefore, Miss Knapp has had many novel experiences. She recalls with detail that bustling day at the county fair.

Among Her Duties

"An insurance company had accepted rain insurance," she said. "I was asked to be on hand with my rain gauge. If one tenth of an inch of rain should fall before 5 o'clock, the fair was to receive its insurance from the company. Sure enough, during the afternoon rain began to fall.

"My sister and brother-in-law stood by and we kept measuring the fall of our gauge. As 5 o'clock drew near the water level crept up toward the one-tenth of an inch line. We knew that the decision would be close. Just before 5 o'clock my brother-in-law took out his watch and my sister stood by with the umbrella. On the exact hour my sister covered the rain gauge with the umbrella and we measured the fall—just one-tenth of an inch. The insurance was paid."

Witness in Fire Case

Then there were those two mid-winter trips to the courthouse at Brockton. Ice houses at Silver Lake in Plympton had burned down. The railroad was being sued on the claim that a spark from an engine set the fire. The case rested on which way the wind was blowing the day of the blaze.

Miss Knapp was called to testify. The day she journeyed to Brockton was snowy and blustery. Court was recessed but Miss Knapp, after a journey by steam train and electric car, arrived. Of course there was nothing to do but return home and come back the next day. On the witness stand Miss Knapp revealed that her records indicated a southwest wind on the day of the fire. This indicated that sparks from the railroad had set the blaze.

Never Learned Result

To this day Miss Knapp has not found out how the suit was settled. The case was carried to "another court up to Boston" and that was the last that Plymouth heard of the matter.

In adidtion to the actual keeping of the records, Miss Knapp—and her 5000 cohorts scattered throughout the nation—has been of invaluable service to various business men.

Down on Cape Cod and in the vicinity of Plymouth, cranberries are shipped to all parts of the country. When the temperature of the weather is questionable, packers call Miss Knapp for the latest weather information before the shipment is packed. This case is similar to advice given out by the co-operative observers elsewhere. Of particular service are the observers in the Middle West where produce is shipped and planting and harvesting depend on weather conditions.

Important Link in Service

In addition to the vital service which these observers render in establishing complete records of every county and locality in the nation, is their importance to the establishment of the weather department itself.

Speaking of the veteran co-operative observers and their service, and naming Miss Knapp as the "dean of women observers," J. B. Kincer of the Weather Bureau at Washington said:

"When Congress passed the act which created the weather department in 1891, it probably did not realize the magnitude of the undertaking. Literally thousands of stations were necessary and funds available were wholly inadequate to finance the project if observers were to be compensated for taking observations and rendering reports. Under these conditions, there was inaugurated a system of co-operative observations, and the bureau today is proud of the results attained.

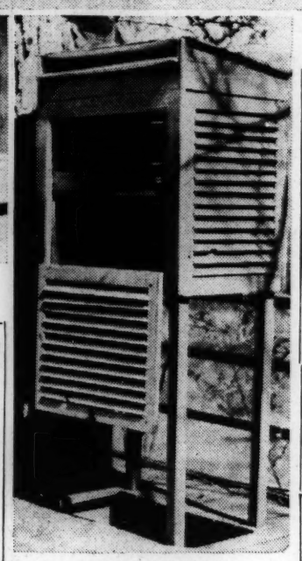
Praise for Work

"It is really a remarkable service. We can hardly conceive of so many people, in all parts of the country, freely giving of their time to make necessary observations and reports every day in the year and for even more than 50 years. We know of no other government co-operative enterprise that even remotely compares with the climatological service of the Weather Bureau; that is, where considerable time is required every day in the year, including Sundays and holidays.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Louisa B. Knapp
Who Has Voluntarily Recorded Weather Conditions for Half a Century

Home
Court Street Home of Miss Knapp in Plymouth



Instruments
The Thermometer House at Plymouth, Mass.

Turkey All Gone, Verse Brings One

By the Associated Press

Lynn, Mass., May 2

HARRY L. SNOW likes turkey and makes no secret of it. The fact that he doesn't keep it secret brought a whole turkey and all the fixings, even to ice cream and cake, to his door.

He complained in verse to a restaurant manager when, after entering the restaurant to enjoy a turkey dinner, he was informed a baseball team had consumed all the orders.

The manager liked the verse. He instructed the chef to get a bird and cook it. This done, he added all the fixings and the Snow family had turkey for supper.

River Buoys Found Undisturbed Despite Connecticut Floods

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—Senator Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut said yesterday that H. D. King, commissioner of lighthouses, had reported practically all Connecticut River buoys were located in their charted positions after the flood.

Mr. King recently returned to Washington after a tour of New England to inspect flood damage to lighthouse facilities. He reported to the Senator that while nearly all buoys on the Connecticut were in their proper places, some replacements would be made as soon as it is found possible to send a lighthouse tender to the scene.

Lights, he said, had been temporarily repaired, with the exception of six near the upper end of the navigation channel which had been completely destroyed.

Repairs will be speeded, he said, if the conferees on the Commerce Department appropriation bill agree on a Senate amendment allowing $390,000 for repairs to light facilities.

Art Museum Classes Hold Exhibit This Month

About 350 art students, between the ages of eight and 18, will participate in the spring exhibition of work produced in the drawing classes of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, from May 7 to May 21.

Record registration for the Saturday and summer classes of the 1935-1936 term shows increasing interest in art and the desire to draw, on the part of the younger generation. Exhibits will include drawings of scenes and figures from memory, imaginative illustrations for stories read in class, charcoal portraits of friends and studies of animals, designs adapted for textiles, and figures and group composition modeled in plastilene.

Portland Granted New Radio Station; Other Pleas Denied

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The communications commission yesterday granted the Portland Broadcasting System, Inc., permission to establish a new radio station at Portland, Maine, in deciding the so-called "640" case involving a dozen existing or proposed stations.

All other applications to establish new stations, increase power or be assigned to the 640-kilocycle frequency were denied.

The Portland Company, one of the applicants, was denied a new station at Portland, Maine, as was the Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Company at Detroit and Irving D. Sisson at Pittsfield, Mass. The grant called for 500 watts power and unlimited time on 640 kilocycles.

WCRC, Worcester, Mass., was denied permission to change its frequency from 1200 to 640 kilocycles and increase its power from 100 to 500 watts; WAAB, Boston, to change its frequency from 1410 to 640 kilocycles and increase its power from 500 to 5000 watts, and WFLA-WSUN, St. Petersburg, Fla., to change its frequency from 620 to 640 kilocycles and increase its power from 250 watts at night and 500 during the day to 5000.

Son-in-Law for Coolidge

FITCHBURG, Mass., May 2 (AP)—The nearest thing to an answer to the question—will Marcus A. Coolidge seek re-election to the United States Senate—has come from Mayor Robert E. Greenwood. Asked if he would be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket, Mr. Greenwood replied: "I am for Coolidge for Senator." Mr. Coolidge is his father-in-law.

Williams College Starts a Lending Library of Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 2—A Music Library is being established at Williams College as the result of the arrival this week of more than 500 records, the gift of Paul Whiteman, to be loaned to undergraduates on the same basis as books. The records constitute a part of the Whiteman collection of scripts, orchestrations, and instruments, most of which will be placed in the Lawrence Art Museum.

The records will be housed in Stetson Hall. A room where undergraduates may listen to them will be constructed. For undergraduates having personal victrolas or access to machines in their fraternities, it will be possible to borrow the disks.

Bay State Mayors Ask U. S. Pay Most Of Flood Control Cost

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 2—The Federal Government was called upon to bear at least 80 per cent of the expense of the flood-control system of dams in the Connecticut River Valley, at a meeting today of the Western Massachusetts Federation of Mayors and Selectmen. It was proposed that the control and maintenance of the proposed system of protective dams be placed in the hands of a Connecticut Valley States Compact Commission with the costs borne in proportion by the states.

A telegram from Governor Curley was read in which the Governor said his conferences with President Roosevelt and army engineers caused him to hope that improvements will be made in the Connecticut Valley. He advised, however, that the states probably would have to bear the expense of land damages.

Rhode Island Reciprocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Rhode Islanders motored to Florida last fall they were greeted by police, who politely notified them that if they accepted employment, no matter how brief it might be, their machines must be registered and carry Florida plates.

Now the automobiles from Florida are being driven into Rhode Island in large numbers in connection with the opening of the Narragansett Racing Association track at Pawtucket. These visitors, mostly slated for jobs with the horses, are being met by inspectors from the Motor Vehicle Division and representatives of the police departments of the various cities and towns.

After recording the registration plates, the law officers politely say to the southerners:

"If you take a job, take a ride to the State House and get Rhode Island plates."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	May 6 noon	Plymouth	May 12	May 5, 8:00 pm	May 6, 7:30 am
Bremen	May 9 mid.	Cherbourg	May 15	May 9, 1:00 pm	May 9, 7:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manulani	San Francisco	May 20	May 15, 4:00 pm	May 15, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	May 26	May 21, 4:00 pm	May 21, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	May 28	May 23, 4:00 pm	May 23, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. McKinley	Seattle	May 9	May 4, 4:00 pm	May 4, 7:30 pm
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	May 16	May 11, 4:00 pm	May 11, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

G.O.P. Elated by Victories On Budget Tests in Senate

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The current budget battle on Beacon Hill has observers open-mouthed over Republican victories to date. Even the stanchest Republican "sideliners" were firmly convinced, before the Senate struggle began, that the Democrats were in control in the Senate and would experience only slight difficulty in restoring various items slashed by the House.

The solid Republican front exhibited thus far has been little less than amazing. As a result, Republican leaders are considerably heartened by declarations of several supposedly wavering G. O. P. members that they will stick with the Republicans to the end.

Waverers Stand Firm

Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield, Republican, about whom several of his colleagues were wondering, has not only voted with the G. O. P. group on every issue but has motioned for several reductions. In his motions, he has pleaded that the Senate not only favor the cuts made by the House but that it adhere even more closely to the House Ways and Means Committee recommendations than the House itself did.

Senator James G. Moran, president of the Senate, despite talk to the contrary, has shown no inclination to go over to the Democrats, although the really important tests are yet to come.

Not all Republican Senators are pleased that several Democrats have sided with them in opposing some of the Curley-sought items. Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington is one of those dissatisfied.

Democratic Deserters

Five Democrats have stood against the Governor on various votes, particularly in regard to the substitution of the Governor's budget for the slashed appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives. They are Senators P. Eugene Casey of Milford, Charles T. Daly of Medford, Charles A. P. McAree of Haverhill, Francis M. McKeown of Springfield, and Walter L. Considine of New Bedford.

According to Senator Cotton, the Republicans are actually re-electing these Democrats to office. These men depend on a certain number of Republican votes to slide into office, the Senator said. By voting against the Governor's budget on various items, they can gain some Republican votes, he argued, even though they voted with the Governor last year on all Curley issues, including the budget. The public's memory is too short, he said, to remember last year's action.

The five Democrats, also, he said, are dodging the attack of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association, which has been conducting a drive against the Curley budget with considerable success.

Senator Cotton is incensed that the Republicans do not force these Democrats back into the Curley camp at every opportunity. His strategy would be to seek reduction after reduction on important items until these Democrats became antagonized and voted with the Curley group. If this could be done, the Republicans may be able to bring about the defeat of these Senators, the Lexington Senator insisted.

Big Tests to Come

But in the meantime most of the other Republicans are elated over their success to date. Of course, they realize the biggest items are yet to come and that, as a result, the greatest gubernatorial pressure upon members of the party is yet to come.

They also realize the Governor has much more to offer in the way of inducements than the opposing Republican leaders. The only inducement the Republicans have is the warning that the rebels may run up against election difficulties, a warning which may go unheeded when the gubernatorial tempters hold out tasty political titbits.

The Governor's forces are certain to fight vigorously from now on. They realize a major defeat on the budget may shatter the Governor's control over the Legislature.

Edgar M. Mills

College Yacht Racing Season Opens Today

(Continued from Page 9)

cruising and racing. They will be launched before June 1.

Huge Sail Capacity

The single hollow mast is calculated to handle 1165 square feet of canvas.

Construction of these 50.6 foot over all, and 36 foot water line boats, having a beam of 11.8 feet, offers an interesting arrangement of propeller and rudder stock. The propeller is abaft the rudder. The tail shaft runs through a yoke worked in the rudder stock. Roller reefing gear is fitted to the mainsail and all rigging, though lofty, is inboard.

Twenty more of this type boat are building at City Island, for the New York Yacht Club.

Yankee on Way Home

Gerald B. Lambert's Yankee, under ketch rig, is on the Atlantic, bound from Gosport, Eng., to Lawley's, and due within a few days. This craft, which sailed across the Atlantic from Boston months ago and competed in English waters, will base at Marblehead this summer along with such famous yachts as the Weetamoe. A new welded steel mast will be stepped at Lawley's in anticipation of the season's races for boats of this class.

The Weetamoe, a Class J sloop, has just been purchased by Chandler Hovey, and with the Rainbow and the Yankee will race this summer off Marblehead and in New England waters, in anticipation of a possible international contest in 1937 for the America Cup. All three boats have been contenders in previous races for this famous trophy, and a challenge for another race is expected next year from Thomas O. M. Sopwith of England.

Elaborate Plans

Meantime, elaborate plans are under way to bring back to the United States President Roosevelt's bowl, taken to Sweden last summer by Ingvar Rosenlund, who lifted it with his Lill Singva II. This was the first attempt made by Scandinavian yachtsmen to win the trophy, though eyes of crack skippers of Sweden have been focused on the prize since it was first offered in 1933. It is the first time that the bowl has been taken out of the country.

The President's bowl is offered for yachts of the 30-meter class, carrying a crew of three and equipped with parachute spinnakers and Genoa jibs. This craft was introduced in these waters in 1928 by Hans Stinnes, who brought one of them here from Germany for racing at Marblehead.

This class of yachts carry canvas limited to 30 meters, and constitute an outstanding bright spot in yachting circles. Popularity of this type of craft has increased rapidly in New England and it was early found that Swedish designers had the knack of producing fast hulls. Local yachtsmen began to buy them. American builders began turning them out. Marblehead has a dozen of this class today and about 20 are expected to enter the contest for the President's bowl, to be held July 20-22, off Marion, under auspices of the Beverly Yacht Club.

Lawrence Enters

John S. Lawrence, of textile fame, whose six-meter Bob-Kat successfully defended the Seawanhaka Cup two years ago against the Clyde, challenger, has just received the Moose, direct from Sweden, built to the 30-meter classification, in hopes of lifting the President's Bowl. A second Swedish "30" is expected to arrive within a few days for Alfred E. Chase, Boston banker, and a third has just been sold, to arrive later. These boats are imported by E. Arthur Shuman Jr., of Belknap & Paine, where the Yankee was designed to contend for the honor of defending the America's Cup.

Indications are that only Americans will contend for the Roosevelt bowl this season, though many of them will use Swedish designed and built boats. Last summer the Lill Singva took the bowl but the yacht remained in this country, going to Chicago, where it was sold to S. P. Robinson.

Closely following the contest for the President's bowl, comes the Thirty - Square - Meter Association Race from Marion to Edgartown, on July 23 and then the annual regatta of the Edgartown Yacht Club at Edgartown. Completing the yacht racing calendar for the season are:

1. Annual cruise of the Eastern Yacht Club, July 7-14.
2. Race week at Marblehead, Aug. 1-8.
3. Race week of the New Bedford Yacht Club, South Dartmouth, Mass., Aug. 11-13.

Canadian Boat Sails On Annual Survey Of Fish Locations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALAIS, Maine, May 2—The motorship Zoarces, operated by the Board of Biology of Canada, has sailed out of the St. Croix on the annual spring cruise along the Atlantic coast. The Zoarces will survey the Scotia shelf, and will be engaged in hydrographic work. An examination of all of the harbors along the coast will be made to determine the location of young fish. It is expected that many thousand cod will be taken and released after being tagged.

The Biological Station force has been doing this kind of work for many years, and already it is known where the fish travel during the seasons. A tag bearing the number is attached to the tail of the fish when he is released, and a payment of 50 cents per tag is made to fishermen who return the tag to the station stating when and where the fish was taken.

From charts, made by the hydrographers, a temperature of the water and its salinity at any given time of year can be determined, and with this is checked the movement of the fish from year to year and the department can tell just about the location in which fish in quantities may be found.

The work of surveying will this season take the craft into Cape Breton waters and possibly as far north as the St. Lawrence. Capt. Arthur E. Calder is in command of the Zoarces. The result of the study will be checked by the Biological Station on the St. Croix.

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647 Boylston Street, Boston

Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Lack Support and Market Drifts Irregularly Lower

Commodity and Money Markets

Support Lacking In Stock Market And Prices Ease

NEW YORK, May 2 (AP)—The stock market lacked support today, and a lower drift was in evidence after an irregular start.

Losses at one time ranged from 1 to 3 points or so, with American Telephone leading the downward slide. In the final half hour prices stiffened, and the close was only moderately heavy. Dullness ruled throughout, with transfers approximating 400,000 shares for the short session.

It was one of the smallest trading volumes since November, 1934. Ticker tape was frequently motionless.

Mining Issues in Demand

Several of the mining issues, including Dome, U. S. Smelting, McIntyre and Alaska Juneau, were in demand, and scattered specialties held their own.

The majore telephone stock was down more than 2 points at one time to around its low of the year. It came back, along with the others, in the final lap, and virtually canceled its decline.

Among backward shares were U. S Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Case, Anaconda, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Douglas Aircraft, N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Pennsylvania.

Despite the arrangement of further gold shipments from Paris, the French franc was fairly steady in terms of the dollar. Bonds were irregular, with U. S. Governments easier. Wheat futures were a bit heavy.

Traders, generally, were disinclined to get too far out on a limb in view of the cloudy European situation, the French runoff elections tomorrow and the likelihood that the Supreme Court on Monday may hand down the long-awaited Guffey Coal Act decision before taking its summer recess.

Bond Market Irregular

Excepting U. S. Governments, which continued to drop, the bond market showed a mixed trend today.

Treasury loans registered further losses ranging from 2-32ds to 7-32ds of a point during early trading. The 3s of 1951 showed resistance and managed to hold a small gain. Treasury 3¼s of 1943 sustained the widest loss. The guaranteed obligations were down 1-32d to 5-32ds.

Corporate issues making small gains included Postal Telegraph 5s, New York Central 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, "F," and Canadian Pacific debentures.

Sellers accepted fractionally lower prices for Alleghany Corp. 5s, American Rolling Mill 4½s, Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Northern Pacific 4s.

The principal movements in the foreign sector included a recovery of several points in Polish Government 7s, losses of fractions to around a point in German obligations and gains of like extent in some of the Italian municipals.

Market Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	Stocks 30 Ind'ls	15 RR's	15 Ut's	60 St'ks
Net change	—.4	—.2	....	—.3
Saturday	78.3	32.7	44.1	58.3
Previous day	78.7	32.9	44.1	58.6
Month ago	85.6	37.6	48.6	64.3
Year ago	56.2	21.4	27.4	40.3
1936 high	85.8	39.7	50.8	64.8
1936 low	73.4	30.2	43.4	55.7
1935 high	76.3	31.2	44.7	56.1
1935 low	49.5	18.5	21.6	34.8
Movement in Recent Years				
1932 low	17.5	8.7	23.9	16.9
1929 high	146.9	153.9	184.3	157.7
1927 low	51.6	95.3	61.8	6.18

Bonds 20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Util	10 For'n
Net change	....	+.2	+.4
Saturday 90.7	101.9	101.6	68.9
Previous day 90.7	101.9	101.4	68.5
Month ago 92.6	102.7	101.8	69.6
Year ago 79.7	96.5	93.4	67.7
1936 high 94.3	104.1	102.5	72.0
1936 low 86.9	101.8	99.3	68.5
1935 high 87.8	102.2	99.8	70.4
1935 low 76.4	92.2	84.5	65.5
1932 low 45.8	40.0	64.6	42.2
1929 high 101.1	98.9	102.9	100.5

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Saturday	111.2	Previous day	111.3
Month ago	111.6	Year ago	109.9
1936 high	111.8	1936 low	110.2
1935 high	110.7	1935 low	107.9
1928 high	104.4	1932 low	86.8

Boston Stocks

May 2, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
5.00	Boston Elevated	66	66	66	66½
..	Bos & Me A St	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
..	Bos & Me pr pf	21	21	21	22
.64	Bos Pers Prop	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅝
.25	Economy Groc	17	17	17	17½
..	E ast Mass R pf A	58	58	58	59
..	East Mass R pf B	17	15	15	15
..	East Mass R adj	6¼	6	6	6
8.00	Edison Elec	160	150	150	160
..	Gilchrist Co	6½	6¼	6¼	6⅛
..	Mergenthaler	40	39⅜	39⅜	40½
6.00	N E Tel & Tel	121	120	120	120¾
..	Nor Butte	35c	35c	35c	38c
7.00	Old Colony RR	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
..	Quincy Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
.40	Shawmut Assn	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12
2.00	Suburb Elec	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
..	Texla Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
..	Utah M & T	67c	67c	67c	70c
2.50a	United Shoe M	85	84⅞	84⅞	85
1.50	United Sh M pf	41	41	41	40½

a—exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	.97⅝	.97⅝	.97	.97½	—.⅜
July	.86½	.86½	.85⅞	.86⅛	—.⅜
Sept.	.84⅜	.84⅜	.83¾	.84	—.¾
	Corn				
May	.63⅛	.63⅛	.62¼	.62¾	—.⅜
July	.61⅛	.61⅛	.60⅝	.61⅛	—.⅛
Sept.	.59⅝	.59⅝	.59⅛	.59⅜	—.⅜
	Oats				
May	.25½	.25½	.25¼	.25⅜	—.¼
July	.25⅞	.25⅞	.25¾	.25⅞	—.⅛
Sept.	.26¼	.26¼	.26¼	.26¼	—.⅛
	Rye				
May	.50⅝	.50⅝	.50¼	.50½	—.¼
July	.50½	.50⅝	.50¼	.50¼	—.¼
Sept.	.50¾	.50¾	.50⅝	.50¾	—.¼

Packard Net 8 Cents a Share

DETROIT (AP)—Packard Motor Car Company, manufacturers of automobiles, reported for the first three months net income of $1,248,029 after depreciation, taxes and other expenses, equal to 8 cents a share on the capital stock. This compares with a net loss of $1,210,162 a year ago.

Cities Service Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Cities Service Company, operating oil producing, marketing and public utility properties nationally, reported for the quarter ended March 31 net income of $3,094,030, after charges and taxes, against $1,583,033 in the like quarter last year.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last May 2	Last May 1
13⅛	9⅝	Adams Express (.10b)	10¼	10⅛	10¼	10⅛
35¾	25	Adams Millis (¾)	24¾	24¾	24⅝	25
61⅞	58	Air Reduction (n)	60½	60	60	60½
17⅜	13½	Alaska Juneau (.60¶)	15	14½	15	14½
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2¾
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	32	32	32	32
39⅛	30	Allegheny Steel (1)	32	32	32	32
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	184½	182½	183½	185½
28⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	25½	25½	25½	25½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	7⅞	7¼	7⅜	7¼
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	70	70	70	70
50½	35⅜	Allis Chalmers	42½	41¾	41¾	43
125½	75	Amerada (2)	98	98	98	100
63¼	50	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
55½	42½	Ab Bank Note (½b)	43½	43¼	43½	44
132½	121	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	124	124	124	125
134½	115¾	Am Can (4¶)	125¾	124¾	125½	125
41	30	Am Car & Fdry	31⅛	31	31⅛	32
95½	88	Am Chicle (3½)	89	89	89	89
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	9	9	9	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	23	23	23	23¼
3¾	3½	Am Encaustic T (h) n	5	4¾	4⅞	4¾
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7	6¾	6⅞	7
18½	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	13½	13⅜	13½	13⅜
3⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6½
13⅜	9⅜	Am International	10	10	10	..
36¼	23⅛	Am Locomotive	24	24	24	25
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.10)	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅜
133	124	Am Metal 6% (4g)	129	129	129	129
13½	7½	Am Power & Lt	9¾	9½	9⅝	9¾
52⅞	36⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf (1¼)	41¾	41¾	41¾	42
27⅜	18¾	Am Radiator	20	19½	19⅞	19⅞
34	26¼	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	27½	26⅝	27	27
27	18	Am Seating vtc	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
33¼	25⅝	Am Shipbuilding (2)	30¾	30	30½	29½
91½	56⅜	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	73	72	72½	73¼
33⅜	20½	Am Steel Fdries	23½	23½	23½	23½
61⅝	48¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
178	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	151½	149⅝	151½	151⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	89½	89¼	89¼	89⅞
8½	4¾	Am Type Fdrs (h)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	4⅞
35	24¼	Am Type FF pf (h)	25½	25½	25½	20¼
25¼	19⅛	Am Wat W & E	20⅜	20	20⅜	20¼
11½	7¾	Am Woolen	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
2	⅞	Am Writ Pap (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
7¾	3⅞	Am Zinc L&S pf	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	4
39¾	28	Anaconda Copp (¼b)	33¼	32⅜	33⅛	33¼
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	21¼	20¾	21	21¼
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	109	107½	109	108
57	37	Archer Daniels (1¶)	37	37	37	38
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5	47⅛	47⅜	47⅜
208	157	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	49½	49	49	50
62⅝	47¼	Arnold Constable (½)	10	10	10	10
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
22½	8¾	Artloom Corp	13½	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1⅞	12⅜	Asso Dry Goods	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
51¼	40½	Asso-Oil (6e)	70⅞	69⅛	70	70½
86⅝	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	100	99⅞	99⅞	..
104½	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
35¾	21⅝	Atl Coast Line	29¼	28¾	29	29
35½	27⅛	Atl Refining (1)	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	..
30	17⅝	Atlas Tack (¾)	34¾	33½	34	34⅜
54¼	30½	Auburn Auto	61⅞	61½	61½	61½
10½	6⅜	Austin Nichols	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del				

—B—

6⅞	3	Baldwin Loco (n)	3½	3⅜	3½	3¼
54½	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	34	33	34	32½
24¼	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅞
34¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	22¼	22	22	22¼
49½	41⅞	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	43½	43½	43½	..
20	14⅛	Barnsdall A (.60¶)	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17
76½	63½	Bayuk Cigar	70½	70½	70½	71
16⅛	13⅛	Belding Hem (1)	14¼	14	14	14
31¾	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	27¾	27	27½	27⅜
24⅜	70	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
63¾	45¾	Beth Steel	49½	48¾	49½	49⅛
118	83½	Beth Steel 5% pf	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	16⅞
120¼	110	Beth Steel 7% pf	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	112¾
48	23	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	37	37	37	37¼
20¼	14¾	Blaw Knox (.60b)	15¼	15	15	15⅛
26½	16⅞	Boeing Airplane	18⅜	17¾	18	18½
45	39⅜	Bon Ami (2¶)	41⅜	41¼	41¾	41¼
30¼	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	26¼	26	26⅛	26⅜
83½	64	Borg Warner (3)	70⅛	70	70	70
18⅞	13½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	14⅜	14	14	14⅛
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2¶)	45¾	45¼	45½	46½
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	52½	52½	52½	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	46¾	46¾	46¾	47
104	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101¾	101¼	101¾	101⅞
56½	45	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45½
65⅝	57	Brown Shoes (3)	54½	54½	54½	..
14¼	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie	10¼	10	10	10¼
20½	13¾	Bucyrus E cv pf	14	14	14	14¼
15⅜	9⅛	Budd Mfg	14¼	13⅞	14	14¼
3⅜	2⅛	Budd Mfg rts 1 pd	3	3	3	3½
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	9¾	9⅜	9½	9½
28¼	11½	Bulova Watch	27	26¾	26¾	24
33¼	25	Burroughs Adl (.60¶)	6½	6	6⅛	26¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	14	12⅜	14	5¼
19	8¼	Bush Term (h)	20	18	20	12⅝
24⅞	14⅛	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	43⅜	41¼	43⅜	17½
68	28	Butte Copp & Zinc	17	16¾	16¾	43⅜
25¼	16½	Byers				17¾

—C—

1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1	1	1	1⅛
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (¼b)	10⅝	10½	10½	10½
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	31⅜	31	31	31½
16½	10⅜	CanodaDry	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
16	10⅜	Canadian Pacific	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
52½	45¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	50	50	50	49½
172¾	92¼	Case Thresh	148½	146⅛	148	149½
142	116	Case Thresh pf (7)	136¼	136	136	69
79	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	69	69	69	22½
32¼	22½	Celenese Corp (½b)	22⅞	22½	22¾	23
31½	19	Celotex Co	23½	23	23	57⅞
71¼	54	Celotex Co pf	58	58	58	28½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	28⅞	28	28	97½
107	97½	Century Rib pf (7)	97½	97½	97½	13¾
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	..
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102	102	102	55½
61	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	55¼	55	55	..
25⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	5
8⅛	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	5	5	5	7½
12	7	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	7½	7½	7½	..
27	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
57⅛	27⅜	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	3¼
47⅜	2½	Chi & N western (h)	3	3	3	27⅜
121⅜	89¼	Chi & N'west pf (h)	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	67⅜
20½	12⅓	Chi Pneu Tool	13¼	12¾	12¾	13⅛
..	1½	Chi Rk I P (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
8	3½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	4	3¾	4	..
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	27	27	27	..
30¼	24	Chickasha Cot O (2)	24½	24½	24½	95⅛
103⅜	85½	Chrysler (6)	95¼	93¾	95	5½
7⅜	4¾	City tores	5½	5½	5½	33½
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	33½	33½	33½	37¾
46	35	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	38¾	37¾	37¾	13⅝
127½	124	Cluett Pbdy pf (7)	125½	125½	125½	15⅞
20½	15¾	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	16⅛	16	16	41½
51⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (½b)	41½	41½	41½	5
9⅜	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	5	5	5	47⅜
49	24⅛	Colo F&I pf (h)	24½	24	24	24⅞
21⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	17½	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
45½	21½	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	32½	32½	32½	32
134	94	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	112½	112	112	112¼
57¾	44	Comm Credit (2½)	55¾	53⅜	53¾	54¼
73¼	55	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	72	71	72	72¼
115¾	110⅝	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	112½	112½	112½	..
107½	97	Comm I Tr pf (4½)	106	106	106	106
24⅝	17	Comm Solvents (.60)	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5½	2¼	Comwlth ⅞ So	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
20	11	Conn Ry ⅞ Lt	11	11	11	11
13⅜	8½	Consol Cigar	9	9	9	..
4⅜	3½	Consol Coat vtc	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
7⅛	4⅜	Consol Film Ind	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
38⅜	27¼	Consol Ed N Y	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	29¾
15¼	11⅛	Consol Oil (¼b)	12¼	12	12	12⅛
1⅛	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	¾	¾	¾	¾
26¼	17	Container n	18½	18½	18½	18½
23¼	15⅜	Cont Baking B	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
87¼	73	Cont Can (3)	74¾	74	74	75
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20¶)	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	37
4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
38½	29⅛	Cont Oil (1)	32	31½	31⅝	32
46	34	Cont Steel (1b)	35	35	35	35½
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	57½	57½	57½	56½
78½	68½	Corn Products (3)	73⅜	73	73¼	73¾
7⅜	4¼	Coty	4½	4½	4½	4½
26¾	15⅜	Crosley Radio (¼e)	25½	25	25	25¼
63¾	43⅜	Crown Cork & S (1)	54¼	53½	53½	54½
10⅜	7½	Crown Zeller vtc	7⅞	7¾	7¾	29⅝
41	28	Crucible Steel	30	30	30	30½
27⅛	1½	Cuba Co	1½	1½	1½	1½
14¼	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	10⅝	10½	10¼	10½
44½	38	Cudahy Packing (2½)	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	..
24¼	18½	Curtis Publishing	18¾	18¾	18¾	19
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	102	101⅞	101⅞	102
9¼	4	Curtiss-Wright	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
21⅜	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	15½	14¾	14⅞	15⅛

—D—

89½	52	Deere & Co	78	76½	76½	76½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	..
26	19½	Deisel WG (.50¶)	22⅜	22	22	22
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	37⅝	37¼	37⅝	38½
21⅜	14⅞	Del Lack & W	15⅝	15¼	15¼	15¾
10	4	Detroit & Mack	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
58	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	53½	53½	53½	..
40½	34	Diamond Match (1½¶)	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	..
34⅜	18¼	Distillers Cp Seag	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	20
54¼	41½	Dome Mines (2¶)	54	52⅞	53¾	52⅞
75¾	50⅝	Douglas A	54	53	53½	54½
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	31	31	31	..
153	133	du Pont d Nem (3.60)	139	137¾	137¾	139¼
115¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	114	114	114	..

—E—

9⅞	6¼	Eastern Roll Mill	8⅝	6½	6½	6½
37	28¼	Eaton Mfg (2)	31	31	31	32⅜
44⅝	30¾	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	33⅝	33	33	33⅝
17⅜	10	Elec Boat	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜
7¾	5¾	Elec & Mus Ind (.24e)	6	6	6	6
16⅜	6⅜	Elec Pow & Lt	14⅛	13½	13⅞	13⅞
64⅝	29¼	El Pw&L 6% pf	50¼	50¼	50¼	51½
69½	32¾	Elec Pow & L pf	56	56	56	57½
55¼	46	Elec Sto Battery	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	46⅛
69	62⅛	Endicott Johnson (3)	63¼	63	63¼	..
15	7½	Engineers Pub S	13⅛	12⅞	12½	12½
7⅝	5¼	Equitable Off Bldg	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
17⅝	11	Erie RR	11½	11¼	11½	12
27¾	16	Erie RR 1pf	17¾	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
15⅝	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	14	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝
8¼	4⅜	Exchange Buffet	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5½
18¼	8½	Fairbanks pf	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	10¼
53⅜	34¾	Fairbanks Morse	44¾	44½	44¾	44½
41½	31⅝	Fajardo Sug	39	38⅝	38⅝	39½
25	18¾	Fed Lt & Trac	19½	19½	19½	19½
12¼	1¾	Fed Motor Tr (.10b)	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
5⅞	3	Fed Screw W	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
3⅞	2½	Fed Water Serv	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
33½	24⅞	Firestone T&R (1.20)	28	28	28	28
104¾	100½	Firestn T&R pf A (6)	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	..
11¾	4½	Follansbee B (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
38¾	24⅛	Forster-Wheeler	26	25½	25½	26½
..	1-32	Foster-Wheeler	1-16	1-16	1-16	1-16
38	30⅜	Fourth Nat Inv (¾b)	31¼	31¼	31¼	30⅜
35⅝	28½	Freeport Texas (1)	30⅞	30¼	30¼	30½
135	125	Freeport Tex pf (6)	125	125	125	130

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63	42½	Gen Am Trans (1¾)	43⅞	43	43⅞	43⅝
34¾	22	Gen Asphalt (1¼e)	25	25	25	24⅞
14⅜	10¾	Gen Baking (.60)	11¾	11½	11¾	11¾
15⅜	5¾	Gen Cable	10	10	10	10
33¾	17	Gen Cable A	24	24	24	24
95	70½	Gen Cable pf	74	74	74	..
58½	54⅜	Gen Cigar (4¶)	54	54	54	..
41⅞	34½	Gen Elec (1)	36⅝	35⅞	36	36¼
39½	33⅜	Gen Foods	38	37¾	38	38¼
4⅜	⅛	Gen Gas & E A	2	2	2	1⅞
120½	117¼	Gen Mills pf (6)	118	118	118	118
71	53⅛	Gen Motors (2¶)	62	61⅛	61⅞	62
6⅜	3½	Gen Pub Service	4¼	4	4	3¾
3⅞	2	Gen Realty	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
43	27¾	Gen Realty pf ww	29	29	29	28½
44½	33¼	Gen Refractories (¾e)	35½	35¾	35⅜	36½
28⅛	23½	Gen Steel Cas pf	34	33¾	34	34
18⅜	13⅜	Gillette Saf Rz (1)	16	15½	16	16

90	83	Gillette S R pf (5)	84	84	84	84
11⅛	6¾	Gimbel Bros	8	7⅝	7⅝	8⅛
55¼	44¼	Glidden (2)	46	46	46	46⅛
114½	105⅜	Glidden ppf (7)	106¼	106	106¼	106
11⅝	3⅞	Gobel, Adolf	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	4¾
10¼	7	Goebel Brew (.20¶)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝
21⅜	17¼	Gold Dust vtc (1.20)	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
23⅞	13⅜	Goodrich	18¾	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
98½	78	Goodrich pf	87	86	86	87½
31⅞	21¾	Goodyear	24¾	23⅞	24¼	24½
12⅛	8½	Gotham Silk Hos	9	9	9	9
4½	2½	Grahm-Paige	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
11¼	3	Granby std	3	3	3	3⅛
6⅜	3½	Grand Union ct	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
23⅜	16	Grand Un pf (.62½g)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
35½	25	Granite City Stl (1)	27	27	27	..
33½	28½	Grant, W T (1.40)	29¾	29⅜	29¾	29
3	1⅜	Gt Nor Ry Rts	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
44	32¼	Great Nor pf	35¼	34⅝	35	34⅝
20½	16	Great Nor Ore (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½
39	31	Great West Sug (2.40)	33½	33½	33½	33¾
28⅜	22	Green, H L (1¶)	23½	23	23⅛	23
80¼	52	Greyhound Corp	52½	52½	52½	53½

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21⅜	14	Hamilton Watch	15	15

Business and Industry

Economist Anticipates Price Rise in America and Britain

Commerce and Finance

Retail Business Reaches New High For Spring Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—Encouraged by warm spring weather, retail shoppers crowded stores during the past week and sales increased substantially in all seasonable goods and reached a new high for the season, according to the weekly review of Dun & Bradstreet.

Consumers apparently have more money to spend, the report continues, and not only purchased more goods but demanded better qualities than at any time in the last five years.

Women's Clothing Active

"Women's suits, dresses, coats, shoes and men's clothing and haberdashery moved at the best rate since the pre-Easter week," the survey declared. "Demand was widened for staple groceries, dry goods, hardware, specialties, house-furnishings, electric refrigerators, furniture, rugs and radios. Cash and installment sales reflected the improvement in about an equal percentage.

"Although the strong recovery of consumer buying enabled a number of cities to report increases up to 15 per cent over the preceding week's retail sales, the gain over the previous year's total was narrowed. Taking the country, as a whole, the estimated volume of distribution ranged from 8 to 12 per cent higher than for the corresponding 1935 week.

"The improvement in the New England States was continued, but the advantage over a year ago was held down to 5 to 8 per cent. As some of the recently flooded areas showed gains up to 20 per cent, retail sales for the East averaged 10 to 12 per cent more than for the like 1935 week.

"The warmer weather gave a strong uptrend to nearly all lines of goods in the Middle West," says the survey, "keeping retail sales ahead of last year's total by 12 to 15 per cent. As drought fears lessened, buying in the Northwest recovered, sales of farm equipment helping to lift the volume 8 to 10 per cent from the 1935 level.

There has been no check to the expansion of buying in the South, where the increase amounted to 12 to 15 per cent. In the Southwest, wider employment was a factor in the gain of 8 to 10 per cent. With crop conditions improved and the shipping strike settled, sales for the Pacific Coast were up 12 to 16 per cent from 1935.

Marked Wholesale Gain

"Wider retail distribution benefited the forward trend of wholesale trade, as gains were recorded in most branches during the week. Most of the markets had the largest attendance of buyers for the year, with purchases covering late spring, summer, and winter requirements.

"Orders from retailers of furniture, house-furnishings, hardware, radios, electrical appliances, refrigerators, dry goods, and summer apparel were sufficient to bolster the general wholesale volume 15 to 20 per cent in excess of that for the corresponding 1935 week. Buying by retailers in agricultural districts was heavy, particularly by those in sections where rainfall recently had been serious," the report concludes.

World Consumption Of Tin Up 21½ P. C. During Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—World consumption of tin for the 12 month period ended February, 1936, shows an increase of 21½ per cent, compared with the previous 12 months.

The figures are shown in the following table, in detail:

	Yr. Ended Feb. 1936	1935	Percentage Increase or Decrease
United States	66,439	45,795	+45.1%
United Kingdom	22,113	20,890	+ 5.9
Germany	9,902	9,929	— 0.3
France	8,339	8,853	— 5.8
U. S. S. R.	7,218	6,228	+15.9
Italy	5,625	4,221	+33.3
Other countries	25,856	23,834	+ 8.5
Apparent world concumption	145,492	119,750	+21.5
Approximate world consumption in manufacture	139,800	129,000	+ 8.4
Change in consumers stocks—approximate	5,700	—9,250	

The apparent consumption of tin in the United States of America increased by more than 20,000 tons in the year ended February, 1936, compared with the previous year, whereas the quantity used in manufacture increased by 6000 tons, from 54,550 to 60,770 tons. The divergence is due to the fact that consumers' stocks increased by approximately 4000 tons in the year ended February, 1936, while in the previous year they were depleted to the extent of about 10,000 tons.

Appreciable percentage increases in consumption for the year under review are recorded also for the following countries:

	P. C.
Holland	31.6
Czechoslovakia	25.1
Switzerland	18.9
Sweden	17.8
India	16.9
Canada	10.6

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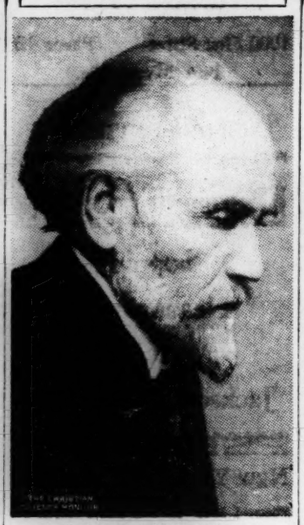

Prof. Gustave Cassel
Eminent Swedish Economist

British Columbia To Pay Bond Issue From Own Treasury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Launching a program designed to rehabilitate the credit of British Columbia, the provincial government has arranged to meet a maturing bond issue of $3,500,000 on May 15 out of its own treasury.

For weeks it had been asking the Federal Government to meet this maturity but, by marshaling its own resources, it was able to withdraw this request.

British Columbia, said John Hart, Minister of Finance, will not default and intends to pay all its obligations to the letter on due date.

Reaction to Mr. Hart's program was immediate. British Columbia bonds, which had been severely depressed as financial markets viewed the May 15 maturity with some alarm, started to climb upward.

The British Columbia Government's decision to pay its maturities followed Alberta's default on the principal of a maturity loan. The Government here, it was announced, intends to balance its budget and proceed on the most orthodox lines in the future conduct of provincial finance.

At the fall session of the Legislature it is expected new taxes will be imposed to assist the municipalities, now in financial difficulties.

For the last two years British Columbia had postponed the inauguration of any definite fiscal policy, until it ascertained what assistance it could secure from the new Government of Canada.

Efforts to secure large loans from the Dominion were unsuccessful under the former Conservative Government, and the present Liberal Government of Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King refused to make loans unless the Province surrendered its future borrowing powers to federal control. This the Province refused to do and, instead, decided to stand on its own resources, pay its own debts and rehabilitate its finances without federal assistance.

A. T. & T. Pension Favors Executives, Commission Hears

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—Testimony that executives of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company receive more favorable treatment under the utility's pension plan than other employees was received at a communications commission hearing.

J. A. Krug, a commission accountant, introduced a report in the commission's investigation of the A. T. and T. detailing operation of the pension system.

Between 1913 and 1934, the report said, 6005 persons were pensioned, and $18,503,118 in benefits were paid out. This was an average monthly pension payment of $71.

"Executives pensioned under the plan," Krug said, "are favored on account of long terms of service and steeper salary trends during their periods of employment. . .

"There is no maximum pension provision in the plan.

"The absence of such a provision. . . . operates to extend the greater benefits to the employe with the longer term of service and the larger salary increases.

"These features of the plan favor the executive."

Krug added, however, that full-time employees whose salaries are not high enough to qualify them for a $30 monthly pension are granted a minimum benefit of that amount.

Southern Textile Assn. To Meet in N. C. in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 2—Mayview Manor at Blowing Rock has been selected as headquarters for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the Southern Textile Association, June 19 and 20, said D. H. Hill Jr., secretary and treasurer.

Formal opening of the convention will be preceded by the annual banquet of the associate members division, the evening of June 18.

New Zealand's Revenues £250,000 Above Expenses

WELLINGTON, N. Z., May 1 (AP)—New Zealand's revenue for the financial year ended March 31 exceeded its expenditures by more than £250,000 ($1,250,000).

Revenue, which totaled more than £26,000,000 ($130,000,000), was £430,000 ($2,150,000) in excess of estimates while expenditures exceeded appropriations by only £60,000 ($300,000).

Cassel Sees Mild Inflation Helping U. S. and Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Both America and Britain are in for a rise in wholesale prices this year, according to Prof. Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, who advises measures in advance to prevent this movement from becoming excessive.

Professor Cassel bases his opinion upon what he holds to be the incompatibility of Washington's present luxuriant financial policy with the maintenance of the existing value of the dollar. Writing in the current quarterly report of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget Statistical Department, he indicates only two alternatives. "On the one hand, a new devaluation, on the other, an inflation with the maintenance of the present gold parity."

Neither of these he thinks need necessarily be undesirable. The still legally permissible reduction to 50 per cent of the old gold parity for the dollar, he says, "would involve certain though rather moderate rise in the American price level." He holds that "England would gladly follow along this price advance, which would thus be transmitted to all the sterling bloc countries, probably acting as a powerful stimulus to their trade and industry."

Moderate Inflation

The second alternative he thinks is also to be regarded with equanimity. "The gold stock of the United States is so enormous," he says, "that the loss of gold which might possibly ensue from an internal inflation could well be borne. A moderate inflation, moreover, would apparently have a greatly stimulating effect on American business, which would consequently absorb capital from Europe. The United States would then not have to suffer any loss of gold worth mentioning, and could maintain the gold parity of the dollar without difficulty."

He goes on to point out that the resultant situation would require careful handling but need not cause alarm. "If opportunity is afforded for American production to work at full swing, and if the manufacturing companies are able to sell their products at rising prices," he says, "the profits of those companies will show a considerable improvement, and a rise in stock exchange prices will then be quite natural and could scarcely be prevented."

The results outside America, Professor Cassel holds, would be considerable. "An inflation in the United States, while retaining the gold parity of the dollar," he says, "would obviously have the effect of lowering the value of gold as much as that of the dollar. For the gold countries such as reduced gold value would greatly facilitate the adjustment of trade and industry to the existing gold parities, and it is conceivable that the European gold bloc might be rescued in that way from its present critical situation."

Rise Good for England

In regard to England the results would also be considerable. "The official financial policy as formulated at the London Confernce and in the program of the sterling bloc," Professor Cassel says, "aims at a moderate price advance, which must be considered desirable also from the point of view of the combating of unemployment. If such a rise of prices could be attained in harmony with the trend of development in the United States, this would no doubt be viewed with favor in England.

"The conditions in Sweden are similar, and indeed the sterling bloc in general would gladly join in a moderate price advance promoted by England and the United States jointly. Such a rise of prices would also entail an expansion in the world economy at large."

But there is also possibility of the movement's getting out of control and this Professor Cassel would guard against. He pointed out that neither France nor the United States has a balanced budget and that armament expenditure is liable still further to upset those sound financial conditions necessary to enable such a movement to be carried through successfully. He urges therefore attention to these essentials. Failing this he says the world will have to rely on "an independent and well-balanced management of British currency policy, which will make it possible for the entire sterling bloc to adhere firmly and unitedly to a rational currency program."

ICC Ask Roads to File Holdings in Truck Lines

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered Class One railroads to file by July 1 a statement of their investments in motor carrier lines.

The commission said the information was desired "to afford the basis for compiling a comprehensive and accurate statement of the extent to which steam railway companies are financially interested in the operations" of motor vehicle enterprises.

In recent years several railroads have been building up far-flung systems of co-ordinated motor lines, but comprehensive data on these operations have not been compiled.

Virginia State Pay Cuts Restoration Is Indicated

RICHMOND, Va., May 2—A full restoration of the existing 10 per cent cut in state salaries was indicated beyond question by reports from the office of Comptroller E. R. Combs showing increases in the Commonwealth's revenue returns for the nine months of the fiscal year up to March 31.

According to the report, which disclosed an increase of $1,643,266 in collections for the general fund of the Treasury, from which salaries are paid, nothing short of an unforseen economic debacle can prevent a balanced budget by the end of the current biennium on Juen 30. The pay restoration is contingent on a balanced budget.

Margin Rules Seen Ineffective With Stock Buying Largely Cash

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2—The non-retroactive nature of Reserve Board margin rulings has caused some complicated set-ups in the cages of brokerage houses. Old accounts are sometimes kept separate from new accounts, each group with different margin requirements. One set of "old accounts" consists of those in effect before September 1, 1934, and therefore, if undisturbed, not subject to federal margin rules at all. Another set consists of those in effect before February 1, another those in effect before April 1.

There has been endless conjecture in the Street since federal regulation of margins began as to whether the characteristic movements of the stock market would be changed. The more mathematical and cynical of market followers, including the confirmed chart-readers, have consistently asserted that the market would continue to have the same kind of advances, declines, rallies, and breaks as before, with the same familiar "technical reactions," "resistance points," "head-and-shoulder movements" and so forth, regard'less of SEC policing, better investment information, or Federal Reserve margin regulation. The core of this position is that market movements depend essentially on states of mind which are not subject to policing or control.

One the other hand, there has been a considerable body of opinion to the effect that market movements would change. It was hoped, for example, that drastic shakeouts would become things of the past, with accounts so much more heavily margined. However, the recent decline has dissipated much of this hope. There is not much significant difference, for example, between this month's decline and that of March, 1926, almost exactly ten years ago, when the Dow-Jones index of industrial shares, and the volume of trading, were about the same as at present, but the ratio of brokers' loans to market values was five times as high as it is today.

The present basis for margin regulation is only one of at least three that have been suggested or tried. Margin requirements today are a percentage of the price. The objection is that this permits pyramiding.

Another way of figuring margins consists in taking the lowest price on or since a given date as the basis. This was one of the methods used in the former "three-prong" margin rule suggested in the Securities Exchange Act. The margin was to consist of a percentage of the lowest price in the previous three years. This eliminated pyramiding, for as stocks rose the loans value remained the same, and so the margin resuirement rose with the stock. But this method was found cumbersome. Another method, proposed in recent months but not tried on account of the amount of bookkeeping involved, would base the loan value and margin requirements on a moving average of prices in recent weeks or months.

One of the ironies of the present federal regulation of margins is that trading on margin is no longer popular. Buying is very largely for cash. Brokers' loans were reported by the New York Stock Exchange for April 1 at only $996,000,000 against $3,000,000,000 on April 1, 1926 and $6,804,000,000 on April 1, 1929. The Reserve Board is developing flood control for a dry stream.

Wall Street observers are inclined to comment that the credit for the stock market is being created in Washington. The government is, in a manner of speech, operating on a 50 per cent margin, paying in cash for about half what it spends. The rest is paid for with bank deposits, turned over to it by the banks in exchange for its bonds. These bank deposits are used by stock buyers in lieu of marginal loans from brokers. In this sense the ultimate marginal calls will have to be answered by taxpayers.

Nevertheless the habit persists here of thinking of the credit system as an aggregate of credit systems which can be kept in more or less watertight compartments. In 1929 the Reserve Board tried to check the expansion of brokers' loans while not checking the volume of commercial loans. Since then the category of brokers' loans placed by New York banks "for the account of others" has been practically eliminated, and the board is said to feel that its present margin regulatory power enables it to control the demand for such credit in addition to its control over the cost, through the interest rate, and the supply, through the New York banks. Stock speculation, it is felt, can now be insulated.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recent decision of the British Unemployment Insurance Fund to cut down contributions because it is making a profit is not quite the startling evidence of economic recovery that it may seem. Our unemployment insurance has had an erratic career. It was meant originally to be purely a self-supporting insurance fund, worked on actuarial principles, but the semidepression of the late twenties and the full depression of 1930 and 1931 soon broke up that idea. The numbers of unemployed mounted, the average duration of unemployment increased, the fund became bankrupt, and its indebtedness rose from £7.4 millions in 1924 to £115 millions in 1932. In addition the state was forced to pay a pure subsidy, called a transitional payment to unemployed who ran out of their legal limit of payments from the insurance fund. Even the Labor Government thought itself obliged to throw back some of the unemployed onto the poor law relief for the destitute, provided through local authorities, and the National Government of 1931 made drastic economies by cutting payments to unemployed by 10 per cent, increasing contributions from employed, employers and state to 10d. per head per week.

The Law of July, 1934

On the basis of a Royal Commission report a new law was passed in July, 1934, to disentangle what it called the unemployment insurance scheme proper from the gratuitous state payments. The first part of the act set up a self-supporting insurance fund to be administered by an unemployment insurance statutory committee. The second part, to be operated by an unemployment assistance board, controls relief payments to those who have used up their insurance, or who were never eligible for insurance; it assumes responsibility for all the unemployed, some of whom were previously a charge on local authorities.

The committee assumed that 18.1 per cent of registered insured workers would be unemployed, and that of these 48 per cent would be eligible for insurance benefits, which vary according to the number of contributions paid into the fund. A man with wife and no children can claim insurance payment of 26/- per week, and a man and wife with 5 children under 14 gets 36/- per week. If he has contributed to the fund for five years without previous benefit, he can draw insurance payments during unemployment for a maximum period of 52 weeks. This part of the scheme has had easy sailing, because the numbers of unemployed have fallen considerably during the past two years; at the beginning of 1935 it had a surplus of £10.7 millions, and a further £10.5 millions was accumulated during the year, although the 10 per cent cut was restored.

The committee has now revised its estimates for the future. A calculation was made for it by the Economic Advisory Council that the average unemployment during the next 10 years will be from 15½ to 16 per cent of insured workers, and over the next complete trade cycle, 16¼ to 16¾ per cent. Of course these are very risky figures, particularly since they ignore any prospect of recovery in international trade, or even any continuation or extension of the cheap money policy advocated so strongly by Mr. Keynes. But on the basis of these percentages, the Insurance Committee estimates that if it continues to collect the current contributions it will have an unusual surplus over the next ten years, including present accumulations, of some 6.5 millions a year. It proposes to avoid this surplus by a reduction of 1d. per head per week in contributions from employers, employed and State.

The unemployment assistance part of the scheme has made much heavier going. At the end of 1934 the Assistance Board published its scales of relief, which unlike the insurance scheme, are based on a test of the means of the family unit, and allow from 22s. 6d. to 24s. for a man and wife, 40s. 10½d. to 45s. 6½d. for man and wife with five children under 14. It was estimated by the Government that on this scale £3,000,000 more wolud be paid out than under previous rates; but no sooner was it put in operation at the beginning of 1935 than bedlam broke loose.

Many families found their relief severely cut, and the Government was forced to suspend its operation, except where it increased payments from the previous levels. The local authorities had been promised by the act that when the Government took over the responsibility for all the unemployed, they would have to contribute only 60 per cent of their previous poor-law burdens; when the Government postponed the scheme they found themselves still left with the whole job, and the Government has had to make good the difference. It has not yet plucked up the courage to produce new proposals, and in June, 1935, there were still 1,130,144 of the most destitute unemployed on poor-law relief, in addition to those in receipt of insurance proper, and those getting unemployment assistance payments.

To Insure Farm Workers

To the insurance part of the scheme two extensions have recently been proposed. The Government has introduced a bill to insure agricultural workers, with a different scale of contributions and benefits than for industrial workers. For the 750,000 agricultural workers it is proposed to collect 4½d. per head per week from employed, employers and state, and with an estimated percentage unemployment of 7.5 the fund is calculated to balance with payments of 14s. for an unemployed man, 7s. for his wife, 3s. for his first child, and 2s. for other children. The maximum benefit is limited to 30s. per week, in order not to compete with the current level of agricultural wages.

And the unemployment Insurance Committee has suggested extension of insurance to the 400,000 white-collar workers whose income is over £250 per annum but less than £400, on the same terms as the main insurance scheme for industrial workers.

Unemployment insurance and poor relief accounted in 1934 for £147 millions out of an estimated total expenditure of £437 millions on social services of various kinds (unemployment and health insurances, old-age pensions, education, working class housing, etc.)

It is difficult to be complacent over the extent of economic recovery in recent years in face of the still enormous burden of unemployment and the starvation living standards of many of our unemployed receiving relief, particularly when Sir John Orr estimates that almost 50 per cent of our population is living below the optimum standard for food requirements only!

Shipping Loaded Trucks by Rail Brings Economies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 1—Is one answer to truck-railroad freight competition problem going to be the shipping of loaded trucks by rail? Veteran shippers here are watching with keen interest the experiment of the Keeshin Trans-Continental Freight Lines, Inc., a trucking company which dispatches its truck-trailers on railroad flat cars to three Mississippi river cities, and is prepared to extend the service north and east if the Interstate Commerce Commission gives a favorable ruling in the fall.

For trucks to ride on trains may look as incongruous as for horses to ride in trucks, an odd enough sight on the highways. But there are sound economic arguments for the practice, it is held by shippers here.

The argument runs like this. Railroads are not using their freight facilities to anything like maximum capacity. Trucks are getting a great deal of "less than carload" business which the railroads cannot hope to regain, since truck rates are more favorable for most classes of this business up to a certain distance. If the trucking company can save money by contracting with railroads to carry their trailers on flat cars, it should be to the advantage of both. The railroad would get business it would not otherwise gain; the truck company can make a slightly bigger profit with less bother. And both can win favor with the public (an item not to be regarded lightly when government ownership is discussed) by removing heavy trucks from the highways.

Co-ordination the Goal

How to co-ordinate railroad and truck shipping services is a problem that is stirring the transportation world these days.

Experiments are made only to be suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission when they bring on protests, as in the case of the eastern railroads whose plan of free door-to-door pickup and delivery service has been suspended pending an investigation, requested by the highly competitive truck business in the eastern territory. Applications of several large railroads for permission to establish truck systems to supplement their rail service are being considered by the I. C. C.

Now trailer-flatcar service to to Minneapolis and St. Paul, launched by the Keeshin Lines and the Great Western Railroad has also been suspended by the I. C. C., in this case until fall. The suspension ruling has prevented the truck company from carrying out plans to establish trailer-flatcar service to Kansas City and Omaha via the Great Western. The objection to the service was made not by the competitors of the transportation companies, but by shippers in the twin cities, who feared that the flat rates quoted by the company for this service would tend to break down the basis of rates between Chicago and Minneapolis, causing them to reach lower levels. This, they feared, would enable Chicago products to compete with Minneapolis products in the northwest area. The Keeshin company holds it will not do this, but it is now in the hands of the I. C. C. to decide whether trailer-flatcar service in this territory is for the general good In the meantime, the Keeshin company continues to ship its trailers over the Rock Island to Moline and Rock Island, Ill. and Davenport, Iowa

Real Economies in Operation

The advocates of the trailer-flatcar system maintain that it promises real economies in operation. It is profitable to the truck company because it gets a bulk shipment rate from the railroad which is a little cheaper than the cost of driving the same trucks over the highways, with resultant wear on tires and trucks, and cost of wages to drivers, it is said. The railroad can afford to make a favorable rate because the business is confined to hauling commodities in less than carload lots, and much of this business over the territories under consideration has already gone to the trucks.

So far, however, the majority of railroads have not seen it to their advantage to bid for truck-trailer business. Many prefer to take what "less than carload" business they can get, on their own. The railroads are conservative when it comes to co-operating with the truck lines. An agreement made by members of the Association of American Railroads last November, and just published, committed them to establish no through routes and joint tariffs with their rubber-tired competitors "except where it is unanimously agreed that the territory is not served by the railroads and that such arrangement would therefore not constitute an invasion of another railroad's territory."

What constitutes an "invasion of territory?" This question may bring out divergent answers. Much remains to be done to establish new relationships of trucks and railroads permitted since the passage of the Motor Carrier Act last year.

Baer & Wilde Merge With Six Other Jewelry Firms

ATTLEBORO, Mass., May 2 (AP)—Baer and Wilde Company, Attleboro jewelry products manufacturers, announced formation of a new corporation, Swank Products, Inc., resulting from merging the interests of seven firms.

The announcement said the new corporation would maintain its factory in Attleboro and branch offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia Boston and Los Angeles.

The firms whose interests are to be merged, the announcement said, are: Baer and Wilde; John S. Sampson & Son, New York; L. Heller & Co. and S. B. Lavick Company, Chicago; the Schriver Company, Philadelphia; A. Rosenberg & Co., Boston, and Milton Weiss & Co., Los Angeles.

Paramount Adviser

Joseph P. Kennedy
Former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Just Appointed by Paramount Pictures, Inc., as Special Adviser

Joseph P. Kennedy Special Adviser To Paramount Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 2 — Directors of the Paramount Pictures, Inc., announce the appointment of Joseph P. Kennedy as special adviser to the company. Mr. Kennedy was chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission until he resigned last September.

Several years ago Mr. Kennedy was head of F. B. O. Pictures, Inc., and later of Pathé Exchange, Inc. Recently he drew up a plan of recapitalization for the Radio Corporation of America, for which he received $150,000.

Mr. Kennedy issued the following statement:

"I have been called into a situation by the unanimous vote of the directors and officers to give such help as I may to a company that has a great potentiality, but which recently has had rough sledding. How that potentiality can be most fully realized; what lines it should take; what changes, if any, in major policies—those are the questions I shall try to answer in my role, which is equivalent to a committee of survey and policy.

"I shall take an office in the Paramount Building and shall soon go to the coast. How long the engagement will be is undecided; that will be determined by the time required to make my findings. I am assured of the unqualified support of the directors and officers. I take up the survey with no preconceptions."

The directors' statement follows:

"The board of directors of Paramount has been giving careful consideration to the many serious problems concerning the motion-picture industry, especially to those touching upon Paramount in particular. Costs have risen rapidly in the studio, and substantial losses have been taken on pictures made since January, 1935.

"The board has made a search for a man best equipped to advise the company. Finding Joseph P. Kennedy was available, the directors and the officers unanimously invited him to become a special adviser for the purpose of making a survey of the situation, to report and make recommendations."

Bank Clearings Fall 14.3 P. C. Below 1935

NEW YORK, May 1 (AP)—Bank clearings recorded today by Dun & Bradstreet for 22 leading cities of the United States declined to $5,152,120,000 for the week ended Wednesday.

The decrease was 14.3 per cent from the total of $6,011,214,000 for the corresponding week of 1935 and contrasts with a gain of 33.3 per cent for the previous week over a year before. For the week ended April 22, clearings amounted to $6,207,962,000.

New York banks dragged down the aggregate with a decline of 22.4 per cent from a year ago while cities outside that center were 4.6 per cent higher.

The report continued: "The eastern cities sustained five of the seven losses which which occurred in the figures for the latest week. These were Boston, Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

"Clearings at Pittsburgh continued higher, and totals at Cleveland, Cincinnati, Richmond, Atlanta, New Orleans, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Louisville, Omaha, Dallas, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle also were above those of the year preceding."

Clearings at Chicago were $278,300,000 compared with $256,300,000 for the like week of 1935, a gain of 8.6 per cent.

N. Y. Wool Top Exchange Nominates Weld Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 1—The Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, Inc. have nominated for re-election Philip B. Weld as president, Arthur R. Marsh as first vice-president, H. Clyde Moore, second vice-president and Clayton B. Jones, treasurer.

Nominations for the Board of Governors folow: William A. Boger Marshall Geer Jr., Frank J. Knell, James C. Royce, Gordson S. Smillie, Max W. Stoehr, Alvin L. Wachsman, Joseph R. Walker, Herbert K. Webb, Arthur O. Wellman and J. Victor di Zerega.

The annual election of the exchange is to be held on June 1, and the new officers will assume office on June 3 at 12 o'clock noon.

Tax Exempts Are Losing Position In Money Market

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 2—Tax-exempt securities, which have long been denounced as economically unsound and socially unjust by a succession of secretaries of the United States Treasury, are losing relative position in the financial markets, according to new information from fiscal authorities.

Not only is there a smaller amount of such obligations on the market than in 1931, say Treasury experts, but the Federal Government has altogether ceased issuing long-term obligations exempt from surtaxes, while the gradual decline in interest yield on all bonds is reducing the advantages which such tax exemption previously offered.

Change Taking Place

Whether the slowing down in output is a permanent, or only a temporary phenomenon remains to be seen. Tax exempt securities have long been a refuge of the well-to-do of America from the higher brackets of the graduated income tax. The Treasury has long objected to this legalized means of assisting wealthy citizens to avoid heavy surtaxes but has found itself helpless to stem the output of states, cities, towns and smaller taxing units. Latest figures now issued, show, however, that an important change is taking place in this peculiar field of financial obligations.

According to George C. Haas, director of research and statistics, U. S. Treasury, the net principal amount outstanding of all tax exempt securities in June 30, 1931 was $17,500,000,000. On the same date in 1935 (the latest figure available) the total was down to $16,900,000,000.

"It does not appear that the volume of the tax exempt securities," says Mr. Haas, "will be increased in the near future at a rate anything like the rate of increase during the twenties."

Fewer Tax-Exempt Issues

The Federal Government, he declares has ceased issuing long-term obligations exempt from surtaxes. Furthermore, in the Roosevelt Administration the First Liberty Loan bonds, carrying 3½ per cent interest, and certain prewar bond issues the interest of all of which was exempt from surtaxes, have been refunded. The bonds issued to replace them lack the surtax exemption privilege. Short-term bills and notes are the only fully tax-exempt obligations which the Federal Government is issuing now and the Treasury does not consider the tax-exempt feature of these issues very important.

"The declining trend of interest rates on state, county and municipal debts, as well as federal obligations," Mr. Haas believes, "is operating very powerfully to reduce the amount of tax exempt income."

States and cities are also refunding their obligations at lower interest rates, Mr. Haas explains, and this will in turn reduce the amount of tax-exempt income from these major sources.

The primary objection to tax exemption, as economists and tax experts see it, is that it gives an advantage to the rich man which is not offered to the poor man. The graduated income tax imposes a heavier burden upon the former than the latter, so that the rich man may be asked to pay half of his income, above a sort level, to the state in taxes. To him, therefore, the possession of bonds giving tax exemption is a valuable privilege.

Westinghouse Electric Reports Salaries to SEC

WASHINGTON May 1 (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, New York, reported to the Securities Commission that it paid its board chairman, A. W. Robertson, a salary of $91,100 in 1935 and $78,805 in 1934.

The report said F. A. Merrick, company president, received $68,395 in 1935 and $58,763 in 1934, and Walter Cary, vice-president, $47,765 and $46,257.

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
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INTEREST BEGINS MAY 11

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.
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BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 11
Home Savings Bank	May 11
Union Savings Bank	May 11
Warren Institution for Savings	May 11
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	May 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	May 15
East Boston Savings Bank	May 15
Eliot Savings Bank	May 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	May 15
Wildey Savings Bank	May 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	May 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	May 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 11
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	May 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	May 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	May 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	May 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 6

Haile Selassie Put First Page In History of Modern Ethiopia; NegusCalled'AfricanHapsburg'

(Continued from Page 1)

Ethiopia, he was anything but an impractical dreamer. He was the most astute politician in Africa, exercised astounding patience, advanced one step at a time and avoided risks, but when critical moments came, struck with remarkable rapidity and force.

The time for the first blow arrived during the World War in 1916. Lij Yasu, because of his scandalous conduct, his alleged leaning toward Mohammedanism and his tendency to favor Germany against the allies, aroused the bitter opposition of many Ethiopian chiefs, of the whole Coptic church and of great foreign powers. So one day, when the emperor had left the capital and was fraternizing with his Moslem subjects in Harar, a well-planned conspiracy was executed in Addis Ababa, whereby a daughter of Menelik, Yasu's aunt, was made empress and Ras Tafari Makonnen was declared Regent and heir to the throne.

The situation was exceedingly complicated and each party to the conspiracy was pursuing its own ends so that no one would have suspected at that moment that the real issue was between young Tafari and all the rest of the grandees of Ethiopia.

Big Undertaking

The youthful regent was really fighting the deposed Emperor, the new Empress, the head of the church and the War Minister—one little man against the traditions and ways of millenniums. But he was far too weak to take the offensive and for a long time had to work patiently with the most reactionary allies. At the beginning he was little more than chamberlain for the Empress, and her powerful supporters.

The conspirators had to face many dangerous enemies. The deposed ruler himself was free and active, his father, a very dangerous ras, started toward the capital with an army, while Ras Gugsa, the Empress's husband, whom she was forced to leave, and many others were against the new revolutionary government, not a few of whom took up arms to overthrow it. Gen. Hapta Giorgis, the War Minister, met and defeated them. For the moment the throne was secure, so the Empress was crowned.

Tafari, however, exercised very limited authority, and it took him 15 years to gain complete ascendancy. During the whole of this time he was surrounded by bitter rivals in the court, the capital and the provinces, and even the army at times was against him. He was obliged to frustrate conspiracy after conspiracy and never had a free hand in directing state affairs.

Two Rival Governments

There were really two governments—Tafari's and the Empress's, with two sets of advisers and two, or even more, armed forces. There was much confusion and great danger; yet with consummate skill, tireless vigilance and inexhaustible patience Tafari won his way to complete domination almost without bloodshed. His policy was to keep his rivals near him as helpers or advisers. Whenever he traveled he took them along, and when he was at home they remained at his court. This mixing of confidence with surveillance deprived them of freedom of action.

It took Tafari five years to catch the deposed ruler, Yasu, but in the end this was achieved, not only without a civil war but without a pitched battle. It was the empress, however, to whom he was surrendered and not Tafari—and she turned him over for safe keeping to the regent's most dangerous rival, Ras Kassa, a relative of the great Emperor Menelik.

Sometime later a palace revolution broke out, in which a majority of the ministers, several powerful chiefs and the empress's favorites took sides against Tafari. Ras Kassa also started toward the capital with an army. The regent immediately brought guns into action, overawed his palace opponents and sent trusted messengers to meet the belligerent Kassa, who agreed to an amicable settlement, but still refused to give the royal prisoner to Tafari. He held that trump in his hand for further use.

Gugsa Revolts

Although the regent's rapid and successful liquidation of this conflict left him as master in the palace, restlessness continued and a little later Ras Gugsa, the empress's ex-husband, launched a dangerous revolt in his province. Tafari acted with his usual vigor, fierce fighting followed and in the ruthless suppression of the insurrection the rebel leader himself was killed.

The empress passed on shortly after this, as a result of the shock, and the son of Ras Makonnen was crowned king of kings under the name of Haile Selassie. He was forty years old.

Not long after that Yasu escaped from prison and conspired with a very powerful ras, Hailou, one of the richest men in Ethiopia, to overthrow the Emperor. But Selassie had won so much prestige by this time that no one took the side of the rebels. They were put down with the loss of only two men, on the side of the emperor, after which the captive grandson of Menelik was sent to a provincial prison in golden chains, while Ras Hailou, in silver chains, was confined on a distant, lonely lake island. All of his huge wealth was confiscated, including a hotel in Addis Ababa from which this article is being written.

Gains Consolidated

The rebel's "kingdom," the richest in the empire, was given to an intimate and faithful friend of Haile Selassie. The Emperor's eldest son, the Crown Prince, married into a distinguished family and was placed in charge of another large district. The War Minister, whose conduct seemed a little doubtful, was removed from his post and his province, after which the husband of one of the Emperor's daughters was made governor in his place.

The northern province of Tigré, which is the most distant and one of the most important in the country, was divided among two races, who because of mutual jealousies were not expected to oppose the Emperior.

Thus the Emperor's family is supreme. He himself directs the capital and the province in which it is situated; his intimate friend is governor of the greatest district, Godjam; his eldest son controls an important central area; his second son is duke of the great land of Harar; his son-in-law rules Sidamo and almost every other district governor is his direct appointee, and many related by blood or marriage.

Nearly Two Decades

So in the course of 19 years, with almost no open fighting except at the very beginning and without the execution of a single prominent rival, the boy from the French school in Harar had beaten the whole field, overcome the greatest rases and made himself absolute master of the empire. Not a single powerful rival remains. Menelik in all his glory never exercised such power as his little grand-nephew.

This suppression of the power of hereditary local chiefs and the bringing of all provinces under the direct control of the central government is being carried out in all departments of the administration. Haile Selassie has converted Ethiopia into a state. He is no longer really king of kings—for there are no other kings. He is chief of a unified civil enterprise, with 70 subordinates under him whom he has made directors of the provinces.

It took him two decades to effect this change and the task is still far from completed, but even this beginning is the greatest reform in the modern history of the country.

Ethiopia's Ruler Goes to Djibouti

(Continued from Page 1)

Italo-Ethiopian question is to be considered.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the Ethiopian Emperor's departure, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, went to the Foreign Office to confer with British officials.

Authoritative sources said that no decision had been reached concerning Sir Sidney's activities after the possible occupation of the capital by the Fascist forces.

It was pointed out that he might leave or might be asked to leave.

No Abdication

While the Emperor's departure was considered a grave development in informed quarters, it was stated that so far as is known in London, the King of Kings has not abdicated.

British officials emphasized that the British Legation has taken all precautions to guard the safety of approximately 1000 of its nationals still in Addis Ababa.

The Legation's defended zone, which is also open to foreign nationals, is believed already occupied by refugees from the disorder.

News by Wireless

The British Minister's report was sent to London by the Legation's wireless.

Authoritative sources said it was not possible to confirm whether the Emperor's ministers accompanied him or whether some type of government remained in the capital.

Informed sources declared that they anticipated the disorder in the capital might continue for a short period until the Italians entered and established control.

Messages from London to Addis Ababa were accepted for wireless transmission today, only at the sender's risk. There were also no indications here that any messages were being received from the Ethiopian capital.

This absence of reports from Addis Ababa came on the day when Emperor Haile Selassie had appealed to all able-bodied citizens in the neighborhood of the capital to march north in an attempt to block the Italian advance.

The advices yesterday which told of the Emperor's call said Addis Ababa was even then virtually deserted, save for police. The Emperor, in urging his men into the field, recommended that they carry provision for five days.

Big Navy Bill Wins Easy House Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

their period of power, it would not be necessary to spend so much money on it now.

Seek Political Advantage

Although not seriously questioning the wisdom of initating a capital ship replacement program, the Republicans also sought to turn this feature to political advantage by pointing to the fact that it was incorporated at the request of the President at the last moment, and without any hearings having been held. They voted for the ships, but did not like the way the Democrats provided for them.

The new construction provisions of the bill will bring the United States Navy within striking distance of the full treaty strength toward which it has been building strenuously during the past three years. When ships now under way and those projected in the bill are completed the navy will be short only 23 destroyers and eight submarines of the full quota of fighting ships permitted by the old treaties.

With this objective well in sight its high command, according to testimony presented during hearings on the appropriations bill, is preparing to press for a large program of auxiliary ships, further modernization of the newer battleships which are not to be replaced for some years to come, and an expansion in the cruiser category beyond the treaty limits which expire at the end of the current year.

Complimentary Rivalry

The apparent rivalry in British and American naval building is viewed in informed circles here as marking the complimentary character of the two navies. What each is building is being used by the other as a reason for seeking further appropriations from its Legislature. In a sense, each is helping the other to get the funds it desires.

Soviet Speed-Up Drive Produces Defective Goods

(Continued from Page 1)

out regard to quality or economy of materials."

In the silk industry, according to Pravda, the number of Stakhanovists by the end of March had sharply decreased, and in the textile industry thousands of Stakhanovists were failing to fulfill their norms. This is chiefly due to bad organization of labor and industry, said Pravda, and to the fact that industrial executives have taken no measures to assist Stakhanovists.

The movement has resulted, as many executives predicted, in sensational "spoilage," or output of damaged goods. For making such predictions, many directors were imprisoned or exiled. Quality has been sacrificed to quantity.

The official press reports that in one textile mill at Ivanovo spoilage increased from 16.5 to 34.5 per cent in the first 10 days after the Stakhanoff movement had been generally introduced. In another mill one third of the output for three weeks in March was useless. Another mill secretly operated an additional 3200 looms to make it appear that the Stakhanoff movement had sensationally increased production.

"They Are All Alike"

Industrial production, according to official figures, has risen sharply during the first three months of 1936, and is well ahead of the "plan." But such figures give no indication of the amount of defective goods produced, which can be sold in Russia because of the general goods shortage.

A friend of the writer recently bought a wooden bathroom fixture in a Moscow shop. The first article he picked up was defective, and he began to look through the pile for a better one. The salesman said, quite seriously: "They are all alike. They were made by Stakhanoff methods."

Discounts Now Given

Two years ago state shops allowed no discount for defective articles, but such discounts are now given. When the shortage was more acute, consumers had to take what they could get. Now shop salesmen are required to point out defects and to offer reduction in price. Many consumers ask for damaged goods in order to pay less.

But the ruling party makes it clear that nothing will persuade it to abandon the Stakhanoff movement. "For several months the Great Palace in the Kremlin has served as headquarters for our wonderful Stakhanoff movement," declared Pravda. "Leaders of the Soviet peoples, meeting with thousands of the best Stakhanovists, have discussed plans for advancing our country further toward Socialism. Comrade Stalin has personally directed these conferences, telling large groups how to develop this movement.

Indifference Protested

"From the Kremlin palace thousands of Stalin's pupils have gone out to all parts of the country to spread his teachings. In the ranks of this movement today are hundreds of thousands of the best toilers of Socialism."

But Communist organizers and industrial directors have nevertheless somehow gotten the impression that this is a temporary campaign, said Pravda, adding: "Some people have lost their taste for the Stakhanoff movement. They are leaving the movement to proceed on its own momentum, and thus opening the way for saboteurs and enemies of Stakhanovists. The Party will not tolerate such indifference from any quarter. Industrial and Party leaders must definitely take charge of this movement, and leac it on to new victories. Saboteurs and enemies of this movement must be mercilessly destroyed."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $36-$66.50; adjacent to The Mother Church. SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24-A Clearway St.

SUMMERING in Boston? Will let to tenant with credentials delightfully cool, beautifully furnished home in very exclusive Brookline apartment house; doorman; fireplaces; grand piano; $125 monthly. Box A-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—For rent, new house, never occupied, centrally located, furnished, two bedrooms, modern conveniences, reasonable. Owner, P. O. Box 1565, Agent phone 24414.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Importers
75 Ann St., Brisbane, Australia
Specialising in Linen, Cotton and Silk Napery (Wholesale only)

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Prompt attention to mail orders
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
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PERFUMES

SPANISH MOSS is a new unusual odeur. Trial size, 65c postpaid. Price list of rare perfumes on application HOVE PARFUMEUR. 529 rue Royale, New Orleans, La.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

MATTAPOISETT, MASS., Crescent Beach—Attractively furnished 5-room cottage to let for season. J. W. VANDERPOOL, 1328 River St., Hyde Park, Mass. Tel. eves., H. P. 2403-R.

MOOSE POND BRIDGTON, MAINE—7-room camp in pines near lake; 1 room camp in sunny field; screened porches, fireplaces, electric lights; furnished; private beach, boat, wood, ice. Write FRANK WHEELER, 63 Florence Ave., Melrose, Mass.

SALMON FALLS, Maine—$250 season. Completely furnished 8-room cottage; modern improvements. Easy access to shore and mountains. Excellent community. Address Box 82, Bar Mills, Maine.

TO LET for season, "Bayberry Cottage," 6 rooms, fireplace, 2-car garage; Ocean Ave., Blackman's Point, Brant Rock, Mass. Open for inspection.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

High Class Suites

90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, 2 baths, extra toilet. Unobstructed view across Fenway.
114 Fenway—6 large outside rooms, reception hall and bath.

Apply to superintendent on premises or

CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street, Boston Laf. 7040

SPENCER COURT
9 DANA ST., CAMBRIDGE

2-3-4-ROOM SUITES of Colonial architecture, artistically decorated, model large kitchenettes, free refrigeration, tiled baths, showers, fireplaces; 5 closets; near Harvard. An excellent address for the discriminating. Apply Superintendent any time, or

NILES MANAGEMENT
Harvard Sq. Kirkland 1420

Melrose Apartment

Two apartments available, 2 and 3 rooms; modern well-kept, attractive building; 1 minute to Wyoming Station; private garage; all modern conveniences. Apply to Janitor, 509 Pleasant St., Melrose, Mass. Tel. Mel. 0676-R.

Boston Management Corp.
78 Westland Avenue, Boston KEN. 8228

FENWAY

1-2-3 ROOMS

Attractive apartments in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator building; $31 to $55 a month, including free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited.
EVANS & MORIN, Management
1191 Boylston Street
131 Park Drive, Boston. COM. 5540

BAYWELL CO. HARVARD SQUARE
If it's available we have it.
Cambridge Mass. 1430 MASS AVE KIR 4477

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., Fresh Pond Section—Attractive 5-room lower, hot water heat; adults. Telephone Eliot 0170.

NEWTON, MASS.—Attractive apartment, 6 rooms and sun parlor, garage; oil heat. Newton North 1019-W.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

DORCHESTER, MASS.—2 rooms, kitchenette, furnished, gas, electricity, heat, $8 week; business couple 15 Mather St., Talbot 2038.

FURNISHED APARTMENT—Summer rental, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, 30-ft. living room overlooking Hudson, near Columbia University. Write Box D-2, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS. — For summer months, cool 5-room apt.; 10 min. to The Mother Church. Box B-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7495 20 minutes from Boston

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING Tr 7-9480

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ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

EXTERMINATORS

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING CO., operating 8 suburban branches, offers exterminating, fumigating, mothproofing termite-proofing service; also control bird and squirrel nuisance. Tel. (day-night) LO. 5-6600 Address 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SOUTH YARMOUTH, MASS.—For sale or to let. Furnished 7-room house, Cape Cod type; fireplace, bath, running water, electric lights, garage; near bathing beach; separate cottage for guests or servants. GEORGE L. SLEEPER, 107 Falmouth St., Boston, Mass. Tel. Commonwealth 4330.

WOODMERE, L. I.—Eleven rooms, three baths; half acre grounds; thirty-five minutes New York City; twelve minutes beach; terms very reasonable. Write Box D-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

FURNITURE

ANTIQUE maple dining room suite (reproductions); suitable occasional use; 46 yards jade green broadloom carpet, 145 Cornell Road, Audubon, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

ASSISTANT traffic manager, experienced national shipping from New York City; Christian Scientist; $35. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED—Janitor for church; reliable, conscientious; Christian Scientist preferable. Write Box F-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION—Young girl, eighteen, N. Y. C. resident; good home; small salary; Christian Scientist preferred; references. Write Box K-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Competent housekeeper, good cook, two adults, one child, apartment. Write X-24, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OPENING for 1 or 2 women in restaurant in downtown Boston; part or full time. Box B-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES TO SHARE

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Attractive country home for 1 or 2 persons sharing running expenses with widow; Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. A. BELICHON, 22 Governor's Ave. Tel. 0471-R.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest

473 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS AMBER C DOW

LAKE VIEW

58 Lake St., Brighton, Mass. Quiet, pleasant home for permanent or transient guests. Tel. Stadium 8819.

HOUSES FOR SALE

WELL BUILT, oil-equipped house, 8 rooms, bath. Over an acre land; King's Highway, Cape Cod. Valuable either residentially or commercially. Buy now. Owner, Box 16, Orleans, Mass.

HOUSES FURNISHED

THROUGH Aug. 31, unusually desirable; quiet, shady street, near Harvard Sq., Cambridge; 6 rooms, 2 baths, Kirk. 0199 or Box B-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSES TO LET

SPLENDID 4-STORY DWELLING. — Every modern convenience. Very select, quiet Brooklyn neighborhood; each room bright; large yard; must sacrifice. Apply WALTER C. KORN, 1776 Broadway, Circle 7-4048, N. Y. C.

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ALL details arranged for shipping your HOUSEHOLD GOODS or AUTO between ATLANTIC and PACIFIC COAST Points in THRU freight cars at LOW RATES.
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
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Haile Selassie Put First Page In History of Modern Ethiopia; NegusCalled'AfricanHapsburg'

(Continued from Page 1)

Ethiopia, he was anything but an impractical dreamer. He was the most astute politician in Africa, exercised astounding patience, advanced one step at a time and avoided risks, but when critical moments came, struck with remarkable rapidity and force.

The time for the first blow arrived during the World War in 1916. Lij Yasu, because of his scandalous conduct, his alleged leaning toward Mohammedanism and his tendency to favor Germany against the allies, aroused the bitter opposition of many Ethiopian chiefs, of the whole Coptic church and of great foreign powers. So one day, when the emperor had left the capital and was fraternizing with his Moslem subjects in Harar, a well-planned conspiracy was executed in Addis Ababa, whereby a daughter of Menelik, Yasu's aunt, was made empress and Ras Tafari Makonnen was declared Regent and heir to the throne.

The situation was exceedingly complicated and each party to the conspiracy was pursuing its own ends so that no one would have suspected at that moment that the real issue was between young Tafari and all the rest of the grandees of Ethiopia.

Big Undertaking

The youthful regent was really fighting the deposed Emperor, the new Empress, the head of the church and the War Minister—one little man against the traditions and ways of millenniums. But he was far too weak to take the offensive and for a long time had to work patiently with the most reactionary allies. At the beginning he was little more than chamberlain for the Empress, and her powerful supporters.

The conspirators had to face many dangerous enemies. The deposed ruler himself was free and active, his father, a very dangerous ras, started toward the capital with an army, while Ras Gugsa, the Empress's husband, whom she was forced to leave, and many others were against the new revolutionary government, not a few of whom took up arms to overthrow it. Gen. Hapta Giorgis, the War Minister, met and defeated them. For the moment the throne was secure, so the Empress was crowned.

Tafari, however, exercised very limited authority, and it took him 15 years to gain complete ascendancy. During the whole of this time he was surrounded by bitter rivals in the court, the capital and the provinces, and even the army at times was against him. He was obliged to frustrate conspiracy after conspiracy and never had a free hand in directing state affairs.

Two Rival Governments

There were really two governments—Tafari's and the Empress's, with two sets of advisers and two, or even more, armed forces. There was much confusion and great danger; yet with consummate skill, tireless vigilance and inexhaustible patience Tafari won his way to complete domination almost without bloodshed. His policy was to keep his rivals near him as helpers or advisers. Whenever he traveled he took them along, and when he was at home they remained at his court. This mixing of confidence with surveillance deprived them of freedom of action.

It took Tafari five years to catch the deposed ruler, Yasu, but in the end this was achieved, not only without a civil war but without a pitched battle. It was the empress, however, to whom he was surrendered and not Tafari—and she turned him over for safe keeping to the regent's most dangerous rival, Ras Kassa, a relative of the great Emperor Menelik.

Sometime later a palace revolution broke out, in which a majority of the ministers, several powerful chiefs and the empress's favorites took sides against Tafari. Ras Kassa also started toward the capital with an army. The regent immediately brought guns into action, overawed his palace opponents and sent trusted messengers to meet the belligerent Kassa, who agreed to an amicable settlement, but still refused to give the royal prisoner to Tafari. He held that trump in his hand for further use.

Gugsa Revolts

Although the regent's rapid and successful liquidation of this conflict left him as master in the palace, restlessness continued and a little later Ras Gugsa, the empress's ex-husband, launched a dangerous revolt in his province. Tafari acted with his usual vigor, fierce fighting followed and in the ruthless suppression of the insurrection the rebel leader himself was killed.

The empress passed on shortly after this, as a result of the shock, and the son of Ras Makonnen was crowned king of kings under the name of Haile Selassie. He was forty years old.

Not long after that Yasu escaped from prison and conspired with a very powerful ras, Hailou, one of the richest men in Ethiopia, to overthrow the Emperor. But Selassie had won so much prestige by this time that no one took the side of the rebels. They were put down with the loss of only two men, on the side of the emperor, after which the captive grandson of Menelik was sent to a provincial prison in golden chains, while Ras Hailou, in silver chains, was confined on a distant, lonely lake island. All of his huge wealth was confiscated, including a hotel in Addis Ababa from which this article is being written.

Gains Consolidated

The rebel's "kingdom," the richest in the empire, was given to an intimate and faithful friend of Haile Selassie. The Emperor's eldest son, the Crown Prince, married into a distinguished family and was placed in charge of another large district. The War Minister, whose conduct seemed a little doubtful, was removed from his post and his province, after which the husband of one of the Emperor's daughters was made governor in his place.

The northern province of Tigré, which is the most distant and one of the most important in the country, was divided among two races, who because of mutual jealousies were not expected to oppose the Emperior.

Thus the Emperor's family is supreme. He himself directs the capital and the province in which it is situated; his intimate friend is governor of the greatest district, Godjam; his eldest son controls an important central area; his second son is duke of the great land of Harar; his son-in-law rules Sidamo and almost every other district governor is his direct appointee, and many related by blood or marriage.

Nearly Two Decades

So in the course of 19 years, with almost no open fighting except at the very beginning and without the execution of a single prominent rival, the boy from the French school in Harar had beaten the whole field, overcome the greatest rases and made himself absolute master of the empire. Not a single powerful rival remains. Menelik in all his glory never exercised such power as his little grand-nephew.

This suppression of the power of hereditary local chiefs and the bringing of all provinces under the direct control of the central government is being carried out in all departments of the administration. Haile Selassie has converted Ethiopia into a state. He is no longer really king of kings—for there are no other kings. He is chief of a unified civil enterprise, with 70 subordinates under him whom he has made directors of the provinces.

It took him two decades to effect this change and the task is still far from completed, but even this beginning is the greatest reform in the modern history of the country.

Ethiopia's Ruler Goes to Djibouti

(Continued from Page 1)

Italo-Ethiopian question is to be considered.

Immediately upon receipt of the news of the Ethiopian Emperor's departure, Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, went to the Foreign Office to confer with British officials.

Authoritative sources said that no decision had been reached concerning Sir Sidney's activities after the possible occupation of the capital by the Fascist forces.

It was pointed out that he might leave or might be asked to leave.

No Abdication

While the Emperor's departure was considered a grave development in informed quarters, it was stated that so far as is known in London, the King of Kings has not abdicated.

British officials emphasized that the British Legation has taken all precautions to guard the safety of approximately 1000 of its nationals still in Addis Ababa.

The Legation's defended zone, which is also open to foreign nationals, is believed already occupied by refugees from the disorder.

News by Wireless

The British Minister's report was sent to London by the Legation's wireless.

Authoritative sources said it was not possible to confirm whether the Emperor's ministers accompanied him or whether some type of government remained in the capital.

Informed sources declared that they anticipated the disorder in the capital might continue for a short period until the Italians entered and established control.

Messages from London to Addis Ababa were accepted for wireless transmission today, only at the sender's risk. There were also no indications here that any messages were being received from the Ethiopian capital.

This absence of reports from Addis Ababa came on the day when Emperor Haile Selassie had appealed to all able-bodied citizens in the neighborhood of the capital to march north in an attempt to block the Italian advance.

The advices yesterday which told of the Emperor's call said Addis Ababa was even then virtually deserted, save for police. The Emperor, in urging his men into the field, recommended that they carry provision for five days.

Big Navy Bill Wins Easy House Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

their period of power, it would not be necessary to spend so much money on it now.

Seek Political Advantage

Although not seriously questioning the wisdom of initating a capital ship replacement program, the Republicans also sought to turn this feature to political advantage by pointing to the fact that it was incorporated at the request of the President at the last moment, and without any hearings having been held. They voted for the ships, but did not like the way the Democrats provided for them.

The new construction provisions of the bill will bring the United States Navy within striking distance of the full treaty strength toward which it has been building strenuously during the past three years. When ships now under way and those projected in the bill are completed the navy will be short only 23 destroyers and eight submarines of the full quota of fighting ships permitted by the old treaties.

With this objective well in sight its high command, according to testimony presented during hearings on the appropriations bill, is preparing to press for a large program of auxiliary ships, further modernization of the newer battleships which are not to be replaced for some years to come, and an expansion in the cruiser category beyond the treaty limits which expire at the end of the current year.

Complimentary Rivalry

The apparent rivalry in British and American naval building is viewed in informed circles here as marking the complimentary character of the two navies. What each is building is being used by the other as a reason for seeking further appropriations from its Legislature. In a sense, each is helping the other to get the funds it desires.

Soviet Speed-Up Drive Produces Defective Goods

(Continued from Page 1)

out regard to quality or economy of materials."

In the silk industry, according to Pravda, the number of Stakhanovists by the end of March had sharply decreased, and in the textile industry thousands of Stakhanovists were failing to fulfill their norms. This is chiefly due to bad organization of labor and industry, said Pravda, and to the fact that industrial executives have taken no measures to assist Stakhanovists.

The movement has resulted, as many executives predicted, in sensational "spoilage," or output of damaged goods. For making such predictions, many directors were imprisoned or exiled. Quality has been sacrificed to quantity.

The official press reports that in one textile mill at Ivanovo spoilage increased from 16.5 to 34.5 per cent in the first 10 days after the Stakhanoff movement had been generally introduced. In another mill one third of the output for three weeks in March was useless. Another mill secretly operated an additional 3200 looms to make it appear that the Stakhanoff movement had sensationally increased production.

"They Are All Alike"

Industrial production, according to official figures, has risen sharply during the first three months of 1936, and is well ahead of the "plan." But such figures give no indication of the amount of defective goods produced, which can be sold in Russia because of the general goods shortage.

A friend of the writer recently bought a wooden bathroom fixture in a Moscow shop. The first article he picked up was defective, and he began to look through the pile for a better one. The salesman said, quite seriously: "They are all alike. They were made by Stakhanoff methods."

Discounts Now Given

Two years ago state shops allowed no discount for defective articles, but such discounts are now given. When the shortage was more acute, consumers had to take what they could get. Now shop salesmen are required to point out defects and to offer reduction in price. Many consumers ask for damaged goods in order to pay less.

But the ruling party makes it clear that nothing will persuade it to abandon the Stakhanoff movement. "For several months the Great Palace in the Kremlin has served as headquarters for our wonderful Stakhanoff movement," declared Pravda. "Leaders of the Soviet peoples, meeting with thousands of the best Stakhanovists, have discussed plans for advancing our country further toward Socialism. Comrade Stalin has personally directed these conferences, telling large groups how to develop this movement.

Indifference Protested

"From the Kremlin palace thousands of Stalin's pupils have gone out to all parts of the country to spread his teachings. In the ranks of this movement today are hundreds of thousands of the best toilers of Socialism."

But Communist organizers and industrial directors have nevertheless somehow gotten the impression that this is a temporary campaign, said Pravda, adding: "Some people have lost their taste for the Stakhanoff movement. They are leaving the movement to proceed on its own momentum, and thus opening the way for saboteurs and enemies of Stakhanovists. The Party will not tolerate such indifference from any quarter. Industrial and Party leaders must definitely take charge of this movement, and leac it on to new victories. Saboteurs and enemies of this movement must be mercilessly destroyed."

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MANRY'S Cascade Florist
119 CASCADE AVENUE, S. W.

MACON

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

Karsten & Denson Co.
Field and Garden Seeds
Dairy and Poultry Equipment and Feed
Phone 5411 519 THIRD STREET

SCHELLING'S SHOE SHOP
66 Years' Continuous Service
We Specialize in Whole Soles
PHONE 9277 119 COTTON AVE.

Nutting Floral Co.
Flowers for All Occasions
PHONE 1776 171 COTTON AVENUE

Jos. M. Bell Co.
"One Price to Everybody"
NEWEST SUMMER FASHIONS
For Men, Women, Nurses and Boys
456-460 CHERRY STREET

A. B. LEE
PLUMBING & HEATING CO.
Phone 2851 258 Second St.

Hillyer C. Warlick
a portrait for Mother on Mother's Day.
"Be proud of the photograph you give"
Phone 767 117 Cotton Ave.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

MOTHER'S DAY
May 10th
Cut Flowers — Pot Plants
Corsages
ROSE MARRE, FLORIST
Open Evenings
561 PEACHTREE ST. JA. 9510

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.
J. D. ARD J. A. TEBEAU

ARD CASH GROCERY
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
FRESH MEATS, FISH AND OYSTERS
PHONES 4796-4797-4798
289 WASHINGTON AVENUE
PROMPT DELIVERY

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

Mary Ann Beauty Shop
620½ Cherry St. Phone 3317

SAVANNAH

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Kopper Kettle
DINING ROOM
Regular meals also a la carte
Home Cooking, Good Food
Reasonable Prices, Excellent Service
108 Drayton Street, near Broughton

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

PEOPLES MARKET
U. R. JETER, *Manager*
MEATS—FISH 149 BROADWAY Phone 820
PRODUCE At Cherry Street
Cash and Delivery

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Our Hand Work Department cares for your party needs.
Dial 3-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian
L. C. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

JERRY F. HARWARD
Special Agent
The Prudential Insurance Co. of America
1406 First National Bank Building
Telephone 3-2459

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 56, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

PARIS—Mme. Boué, 33 rue Erlanger; homelike, daily French, social life, travel; winter exclusively for 6 girls.

FLATS TO LET

IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAYS AT MÜRREN
No Dust, No Cars, Sun and Rest.
MODERN FLATS TO LET
MONTANA HOUSE, Mürren, Switzerland

GARDENERS

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN—Let me help you in the garden this summer. I have some years' experience in the garden and I love flowers very much. KERSTIN WIDEGREN, Norrbackagatan 60. Tel. 335326.

LINGERIE

PARIS—Mme. WISKOVSKA, 8 rue Henri Duchêne (16ème). Lingerie ready made and to order. Moderate prices. Tel. Suffren 70-66.

Gown? Hat? Coat?

Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO
(F. J. Cleveland F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON W. C. 2 ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

ROOMS AND BOARD

ST. GALLEN, SWITZERLAND—To let, nice, comfortable, sunny rooms, with breakfast or full board. Private house, wonderful situation. FRAU DR. J. EIGENMANN Schneebergstr. 51.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG

BONEFAAS
Batavia, C. - Bandoeng
Kloosterlinnen
Sterk en Koel
80 c.M. breed F.O. 52
240 c.M. breed F.I. 45
260 c.M. breed F.I. 60
per KL
Household Linen

Europe

AUSTRIA

VIENNA

Painters and Decorators
Maler- u. Anstreicherarbeiten
gut und billigst
FRANZ FAJKIS
Wien III, Ungargasse 71, II. Stge., Jür 8

FRANCE

PARIS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

FURRIER
Furs - Remodelling - Repairs - Moderate
KALOUSTIAN
7 rue Claude Chahu (Passy quarter)
Tel. Aut. 38-27

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"

Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

CHAMPERRET - PRESSING
CLEANING and DYEING
Reasonable Prices American Management
11 avenue Stéphane Mallarmé
Called For and Delivered in 24 hours.
Tel.: Wagram 74-62

"Say It With Flowers"

BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Parts
Tel.: Passy 86-91

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section

PETIT
25 avenue Rapp
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad
Postpakketten franco Nederland.

MONITOR SEZERS
Uw Adres voor:
ALLE SOORTEN GEBAK
ALLERHANDEN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
VANILLE-EN VRUCHTEN IJS.
BANKETBAKKERIJ A. DIJKSTRA
Amstellaan 5 Tel. 91461
(Confectionery)

DE HYGIENISCHE WASSCHERIJ N. V.
DE BILT
WASCHT ZORGVULDIG EN BILLIJK
(Laundry)
Electr. Model Rund- Kaifs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

DE WED. TJEENK & CO., N. V.
Established 1811
STOCKBROKERS
(Members of Amsterdam Stock Exchange)
SAFE DEPOSITS
KEIZERSGRACHT 683 AMSTERDAM C

ROTTERDAM

MISS K. ROEST ROTTERDAM WEST
204B Schiedamscheweg
Huishoudlinnen - Tricotages.
Handschoenen Kousen. Sokken.
Agentesse. MRS. PEETERS
Goudenregenstraat 310. Den Haag.
DRAPERS

THE HAGUE

DRESSMAKER
Avondjaponnen- Complets
Mantels
Miss S. Pina. Chassestr. 50, Tel. 332180

NORWAY

OSLO

HILDE MILGAARD
Flowers and Modern Flower-work
Hansteensgt. 2, til Drammensveien
Telephone 41716

"THE EGYPTIAN CREAM"
and all
EL-MASHRIK PREPARATIONS
A. C. Hütten
Hammerstadgt. 11, Tel. 63941

NORWAY

OSLO

THV. MARTHINSEN
KARL JOHANS GATE 19
Jeweller Goldsmith
Souvenirs, Beautiful Enamelware

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Visit PUB
when you visit Stockholm
Of course you will come and see this department store. There are men's, women's and children's clothing departments — there is a spacious restaurant where you may have lunch or tea during your wanderings — there is the Precious department with all kinds of excellent mementos in pewter, glass pottery and handwoven textiles.
PUB
PAUL U. BERGSTRÖMS A.B.
Drottninggatan 72-78 - Stockholm

PERSSONS Yarn
WOOL SPECIALISTS
Rya and Flossa Rugs
Shops in Stockholm
Sturtegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32
Gothenburg: V Hamngatan 11

Myrstedts Matthörna
WELL KNOWN LEADING
SWEDISH RETAIL FIRM IN
CARPETS · CURTAINS · TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM
KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gillberg's
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality

Shirts, Pyjamas and Underwear to order and to measure
A. B. FREDBERGS—*Skjortateljé*
Hamngatan 26, 1—Tel. 11 24 20

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

MIMOSA—*Florists*
3 Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 11 70 92

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSING
SCHELEGATAN 18 TEL. 507413

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
25 Värtavägen, Stockholm. Tel. 60.48.05

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

STOFFE Gebr. Hess Aarau MÖBEL Furniture

BASEL

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Eisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 22770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHÄRZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

ALB. BAUER
Bäckerei (Baker)
Stauffacherstrasse 5 Berne
PUMPERNICKEL
in Paketen à Fr. -.50
stets frisch erhältlich im
MERKUR

CHR **Rüfenacht**
for the Latest Models in
Gowns---
Wraps---
Sportswear
SPITALGASSE, 17

WASCHEREI STEINER
Tel. 23.008
LAUNDRY

CONFISERIE RYSER
Confectionery
Spitalgasse 29
Berner Haselnusskuchen.
Biscomes de Berne

GAFFNER & CIE
Spitalgasse 23
FIRST CLASS BUTCHERS
Charcuterie fine

KARL RIESTERER
KRAMGASSE 80
Speciality for Toilet Brushes and Household Brushes. Repairs

CHAPELLERIE MODES
C. BURKHARDT
AARBERGERGASSE 63
OPPOSITE HAUPTPOST

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
(Continued)

OSWALD-BERGER
Au Depart
BERN, SPITALGASSE 33
▼
The House for fine Leather Goods and Travelling Requisites.
Repairs.

Bossart
Effingerstr., Bern
CURTAINS, CARPETS, LINOLEUM
INTERIOR DECORATION

Every kind of Insurance
ROLF BÜRGI
Marktgasse 32
Berne, Switzerland

Parfumerie Millefleurs
J. SALZMANN
Marktgasse 17
Beauty Products
Toilet Requisites

Gaffner, Ludwig & Co.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Silks - Velvets - Neckties
for Street, Afternoon and Dinner Wear
Seiden Jucker on Theaterplatz, Bern

Bühler QUALITÄTS-SCHUHE
KRAMGASSE 71
Shoes for Everybody in the Family
MATHYS & CO.
formerly E. Beck-Mathys
Corset Specialists
Marktgasse 56. Tel 22.101

Bühler "AU DOCK"
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13
The Shoe for Everybody

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Buy Your Flowers
in Switzerland at
Geschwister Ehrhardt
9 Bubenbergplatz

Bakery—Confectionery
G. RIESEN-LOOSLI
Speciality:
FRUCHTKUCHEN u KUCHENTEIG
Delivery to your house
Tel 23.547

GROCERY SHOP
E. STUCKI-RICKLI
Tevelweg 38
Kolonialwaren Conserven
WERNLI BISCUITS

frieda Brand
Handarbeiten . Waisenhausplatz 14.
(Handwork)

Bett u. Polstermöbel
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
ARCHIVSTR. 8 TEL. 36.132

GROSSENBACHER & Co.
Autozubehör & Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, Spare Parts)
Hirschengraben 6

A. RUOF
Bijouterie - Orfevrerie - Joaillerie
Jewellery
BERN Christoffelgasse 7
Telephon 24.986

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17 Tel. 22.331

WORMSER Frères Spezialgeschäft
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 69
Bern, Spitalgasse 4 Interlaken
(KNITTED GOODS)

BIEL

The Quality House
LÖFFLER & CIE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel
Mass Atelier
High Quality, moderately priced
Salon special pour Dames
MLLE. M. BIGLER
Hairdresser
Rue de Nidau 28 Tel. 28.91

Confiserie—Patisserie
ERNEST SCHINDLER
Rue de Nidau Tel. 27.72
(CONFECTIONER)

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

BIEL
(Continued)

MODES ANNELISE
CENTRALPLATZ 51, First Floor
Tel. 43.09

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call Geneva 28.445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX NOUVEAUTES
BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

TAILLEUR
pour DAMES *et* MESSIEURS
KNODEL
RUE DE LA CROIX-D'OR, 17, GENEVE
(Tailor)

FIALA & CIE
23, RUE DU RHONE Tel. 42.177
Interior Decoration
Curtains—Furniture—Carpets

EOS
Restaurant Végétarien.
12, rue Chantepoulet, près de la Gare.
Good Cooking
Vente de spécialités alimentaires. Pain complet.

FELIX BADEL & CIE. S. A.
Electricité
4, Place du Molard

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

Jugendheim Freudenberg
A Home for children from 3-16 years, inclusive daily terms, fr. 6.–
If desired, lessons at home.
Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

INTERLAKEN

Before You Shop
See Our Large Assortment of
SPORTS SHOES, BOXCALF and NEAT LEATHER BOOTS
First Swiss Quality at Low Prices
WWE. MÜHLEMANN
Marktgasse
Konditorei - Tea Room
RITSCHARD
Marktgasse 12.

Seiden - Geschäft
M. TSCHUDIN
Hotel Savoy, Jungfraustrasse
Silks

MÜRREN

Coiffeur - Hairdresser
Ernst von Allmen

OLTEN

Soins de Beauté Elise Bock
Zimmerli
Florastr. 15
Beauty Parlour for Ladies and Gentlemen.

ST. GALLEN

Qualitats - Waren
Carpets
Vorlagen, Läufer
Decken
Teppichhaus
E. KRETZ
Poststrasse 17

SCHREIBMASCHINEN
(Typewriters)
For Sale and On Hire
Günstige Bedingungen
Otto C. Lohmann
St. Gall.
Neugasse 48

Best Quality SHOES
Schuhhaus Schneider & Co.
Goliatgasse 5 Established 1832

Modes
A. STEINMANN WEBER
ST. GALLEN NEUGASSE 3

DORNBIRER & KELLER
St. Jakobstr. II Tel. 2031
Sanitary Installations
Gas and Water Installations
Spenglerei

MRS. GRAF-METTLER
NEUGASSE 2
CORSETS,
LINGERIE FINE

Speicher (Ct. Appenzell)
Pension SONNENBÜHL
Sunshine all around
Inclusive terms from Fr. 6.50
MRS. WALDBURGER Tel. 117

Drug Store
Toilet Articles
NAHRPRAPARATE
PFANNENSTIEL & TOBLER
MARKTGASSE 18

SWITZERLAND

ST. GALLEN
(Continued)

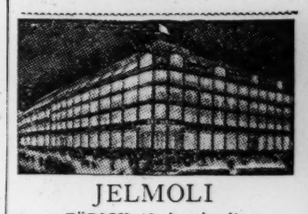
ST. GALLISCHE CREDITANSTALT
Credit St. Gallois
St. Gall
All Banking Business
Marktplatz 1.

Vegetables Conserves
Primeurs
H. ROHNER A.G.
Marktplatz 4

THUN

WERNER FANKHAUSER
Hauptstrasse, Thun
Ready-Made Clothes and High-class Dress Materials
Moderate Prices

ZURICH


JELMOLI
ZÜRICH (Switzerland)
GENERAL STORES
Ask for full illustrated catalogue

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear, Hosiery
Dress Goods, Silk, White Goods.
Messler
LIMMATQUAI 106, ZÜRICH

MANTEL TAILLEURS COMPLETS CONFECTION NACH MASS
Leonhardsteck-Zähringerstr. Seilergraben b. Central TAILOR
BRANDLI

Qualitäts-Schuhhaus
Spatz
Schuhe für Jedermann. Footwear.
Limmatquai 102 Tel. 25.525

GIVE FLOWERS
and you give joy
BLUMEN KAUFMANN
Ramistrasse 3
Select Choice

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

MIDDLEMOSTS
Stockists of the Better Kind of Ladies' Wear
Practical Winter Wear at Inexpensive Prices
Tweed Travel Coats..... 49/6 to 69/6
Tailored Costumes ..... 59/6 to 95/–
Scotch Wool Cardigans.. 19/6 to 35/9
Warm Winter Frocks.. 42/– to 5 Gns.
Thoroughly British Throughout

MIDDLEMOSTS
For Good Clothes
76 ST. GEORGE'S STREET, CAPE TOWN

A. F. HONEYMAN
Merchant Tailor
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor-mades to Measure
89 ST. GEORGE STREET
(Opp. Cape Argus Office)
TELEPHONE 2-3577

The Atlas Printing Works
(PTY.) LTD.
Commercial and Fine Colour
PRINTERS
Dornehl Street
Between Sir Lowry Rd. and Newmarket St.
Opposite J. & A. Buchanan Ltd.

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET TEL. 23341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs.
Stockists of:—
Goddard's Plate Powder, Bon Ami, Post Toasties, Heinz 57 Varieties, Campbell Soups, Rinso

ATTWELL'S
Bread and Cakes are of the highest quality
Daily delivery from Simonstown to Camps Bay
ATTWELL BAKING CO.
Searle Street, Cape Town

DURBAN

WEST ST. DURBAN
John Orr & Co
DURBAN and MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive By Mail to Replenish Our Thirty Departments.
Every Clothing Item for Women, Children and Men

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH an IDEAL
At Your Service - Cheerily - Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
Provisions, Groceries and Household Requisites
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

SEE NEXT PAGE

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1941, 8-12 DAILY

Union of South Africa

DURBAN (Continued)

GREENACRE'S
Harvey Greenacre & Co. Ltd.
The Complete Store
Sixty Departments under one roof.
Branches at Ladysmith and Kokstad
Phone 22493

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Fishmongers - Poulterers
6 and 8 Commercial Road
(Opposite Borough Market)
"We Invite Your Patronage"

GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
LOUDON BROS.
Prompt and Personal Services with Quick Delivery
48 Florida Road Phone Cen. 3007

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON
O. K. BAZAARS
(*Proprietress*, I. HUTCHESON)
385 West Street Phone 4525

Ask Your Grocer For—
EUZOL Floor Polish, Cloudy Ammonia, Salad and Cooking Oil, Sheep Dip, Sheep Marking Oil, Motor Car Polish
Made in Durban
Factory at Jacobs. Phone Rossburgh 18

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford Street, East London
DRAPERS and SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

Fanny Farmer's Tea Room
High Class Confectioners
Wedding Cakes and Birthday Cakes our speciality
Finest ingredients and no substitutes used

Box 6818 Phone C 2142/3
96 Pritchard Street
WAGSTAFF & MOLLER
Typewriter Experts and Stationers
Phone 33-7855
New Kempsey Bldgs. 115 Fox Street

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
ANNUITIES and PENSIONS
See LUCIEN FRANCK
Phone 33-8147
c/o Sun Life of Canada, Aegis Bldgs.

Figaro
LADIES HAIRDRESSERS
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggelen and I. Perrow.
First Floor, Hepworth's Bldgs.
70 Pritchard Street

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specializing in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

GREAVES
for
GIFTS
JEWELLERS
HEATH'S BLDGS., PRITCHARD ST.

THE CITY DAIRY
(*Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons*)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

Jno. W. Quinn & Co.
LIMITED
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS
Vans deliver daily to all Suburbs
May we have the pleasure of serving you?
PHONES 22 4911 and 22 4912

O. K. LADIES' Hairdressing Saloon
(Proprietress, J. HUTCHESON)
(2nd Floor)
O. K. BAZAARS, ELOFF STREET

ANN'S
Ladies' Hairdressing Saloon
274 LOIS BOTHA AVE.
ORANGE GROVE 45-2458

"THE RETREAT"
A Place for Quiet Rest and Study
Week-end parties catered for
Afternoon Teas a Speciality
10 miles from Johannesburg
Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

TRANSVAAL GRAPHITE CO.
(*Margaret & Ethel Hudson*)
Foundry Plumbago and Coal Powder
Pipe and Flange Joint Compound.
"Murrella" Boiler Composition.
Graphite for Granolithic, Paint, etc.
Consult us re Grinding Requirements
234 ANDERSON ST. Phone Cent. 2560

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

For Quality *For Value*

Cleghorns
ALSO AT CAPE TOWN AND PORT ELIZABETH
Everything for
LADIES', CHILDREN'S and MEN'S WEAR
ELOFF, KERK and VON BRANDIS STREETS
JOHANNESBURG

BRENNERS SERVICE STATION
"The Better Service Station"
for
COMPLETE LUBRICATION
PETROL, OIL, REPAIRS and ACCESSORIES
PEGASUS MOBILOIL
Mobilgas
GARGOYLE Mobiloil
Harrison & De Villiers Streets
Phones 33/7265, 33/2082 P. O. Box 80
BRANCHES
Country Club Garage, Milner Park
Kingsway Service Station, Auckland Park

PIETERMARITZBURG

We Sell the Best Makes in Hosiery
HOLEPROOF, KAYSER
MORLEYS, WOLSEY
Also
TWILFIT and FORMFIT CORSETS

IRELANDS
Ireland & Co., Ltd., Maritzburg

THE PIETERMARITZBURG COLD STORAGE CO. LTD.
Retail Butchers
Proprietors of Union Cash Meat Markets
192 COMMERCIAL ROAD Phone 2439
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High Class Footwear
The Very Latest in Men's, Ladies' and Children's Footwear
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(W. McCraw, Late Manager Outfitting Department Becketts)
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
5% discount for cash and off a/cs paid by 7th of following month
C/o Koedoe Arcade and Bureau Lane Pretoria

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BEACONSFIELD AVENUE
Every modern convenience—under personal supervision of Mrs. M. W. Coney
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Bovey Court Residential Hotel
LIVINGSTONE AVENUE
Under personal supervision of Mrs. Glover.
Terms per day, week, or month on application

Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA

McEWANS, Ltd.
HIGH CLASS GROCERS
41 George Street, Parramatta
GREEN COUPONS GIVEN
Phone N. W. 9729

PENRITH

Stock Investments, Ltd
REAL ESTATE
Stations
Farms, Stock
Regular Weekly Stock Sales
STATION STREET, PENRITH
Tel. Pen. 108

NEW SOUTH WALES

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310 GEORGE ST., 3RD FLOOR
B. W. 5074, 9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for Sydney display advertisements in the news section.

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SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE
Repetition and General Engineering
Castings M. W. 1278

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CUT GLASS
OTHER GIFTS
Watch and Jewellery Repair Service
112 MARKET STREET SYDNEY
Near David Jones Phone M. A 4928

FRANK'S
MEN'S WEAR STORE
Tie and Sox Specialist
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SYDNEY

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Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.
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E. Gardiner, Optometrist
OPTOMETRISTS

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Head Office, Pitt and Liverpool Streets
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Fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson
HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE, SYDNEY
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Member Real Estate Institute
REAL ESTATE and COMMISSION AGENT
Rents Faithfully Collected
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Also WOLLSTONECRAFT RWY STATION

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Right in the Heart of the City
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Ladies' Hairdresser
Beauty Specialist
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M. A. 5241

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Ladder Proof Lingerie *General Drapery*

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RENOVATIONS A SPECIALTY
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OF LONDON
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Accumulated funds exceed £60,000,000
J. W. Anderson, Branch Manager
Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

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of Quality and Value
Bedggood Shoes Stocked
Corner Pitt and Market St.
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

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SYDNEY (Continued)

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State Shopping Block
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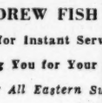

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Weddings and Social Functions Specially Catered For
FOR COMFORT——FOR CIVILITY

Quality Inn
Soda Fountain Coffee Shop
good food ··· smart service
popular prices
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General Drapers and Furnishers
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Where Quality and Low Prices Combine
Pitt and George Streets Sydney

HIGH GRADE GROCERY
KINGS CROSS STORES
64 DARLINGHURST ROAD
ANDREW FISH
F. 3460 for Instant Service
Let Us Ring You for Your Order
We Deliver All Eastern Suburbs

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Marieanne (Lilla Scott)
Exclusive Millinery
1st Prom, City House, 164 Pitt St., City
Specializing in Remodeling and Made to Order Millinery

For all Trades The Farm & Home
TOOLS
PHONE UW 9234
Spooners Service Stores
37 GEORGE ST. REDFERN
—Paint Brushes Electric Supplies Crockery
GLASSWARE

J. B. GOOCH
HAIRDRESSER
PERMANENT WAVING
EUGENE OIL METHOD
All Branches of Hairdressing Service by Skilled Operators
Callaghan House, 393 George Street SYDNEY
Estab. 55 Years Phone MA 5583

PALING'S
Australia's Most Famous House for
PLAYER PIANOS
PIANOS — ORGANS
Supplied on Easy Terms
Ask for Particulars
Efficient Tuning Staff Always Available. Prices Moderate
338 GEORGE ST. SYDNEY

DOBBS BROS. LTD.
House Furnishers Blind Makers
Upholsterers
52-54 THE CORSO and 50 OCEAN BEACH MANLY Telephone YU 1076

Primrose Showroom
93 ELIZABETH STREET
Close to King Street

Hosiery and Lingerie
HEMSTITCHING, PLEATING and INVISIBLE MENDING

MONTPELLIER
PRIVATE HOTEL
39 Elizabeth Bay Road, Sydney
Proprietress, Mrs. F. M. Paulsen
Phone F. 2218

Hillcrest Laundry Ltd.
RENNY LANE, PADDINGTON
For prompt and reliable Laundry Service. Personal and Household Specialist in Dress Shirts.
Enquire about our Bachelor Service
Phone F 1502

Builder and Contractor
ALEXANDER SPEERS
McLachlan Ave. Rushcutters Bay, Sydney
Churches, Factories, Warehouses and Homes Built in City or Country
Renovations and Small Jobs of All Descriptions Attended To
Telephone F. L. 4951—U. W. 9447

ANTIQUES
The Largest Collection in the Commonwealth
Furniture, China, Glass, etc.
MILLER STOKES
52 Margaret Street

SYDNEY—Broken Hill

FRED N. KIDMAN
AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR and GENERAL AGENT
Broken Hill, N. S. W., Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

FINNEYS
Invite You!
TO "CHARGE IT"
Finney's invite you to open a monthly charge account—a convenience every person of responsibility may use to great advantage. Call or write to our Credit Manager, Third Floor, who will be very pleased to establish your account.
To FINNEY ISLES & CO. Ltd.
Box 143B G.P.O. Brisbane
I hereby make application for an account in my name under your Company's recognized terms viz.: Payment Thirty days from date of statement
Name in Full .....
Address .....
FINNEY ISLES & CO. LTD

CROWN ENGINEERING WORKS, Pty. Ltd.
52 Hope Street, Sth. Brisbane
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
Elec., Oxy. Welders
Blacksmiths
Motor Repairs
All Classes of Engineering
Estimates Given Shortest Notice
D. W. Suchting, Man. Director

Overells'
(PTY.) LIMITED
One of Queensland's Leading Department Stores
OVERELLS (PTY.) LTD.
The Valley, BRISBANE
Visit Our Cafe for Luncheons, Afternoon Teas—Special Home-Made Cakes

LAWRENCE
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlours
9th Floor, Commercial Bank Chambers
Queen Street, Brisbane
23 years' experience, 9 months' guarantee all Permanent Waves. Setting, Tinting, Water Waving, Hair Cutting, etc. All done by specialists.
Call, Write, or Phone B9946

BRYCE LIMITED
Carrying Contractors
Furniture, Packers, Removers and Storers
Bonded Warehousemen
Forwarding and Customs Agents
Head Office, 134-136 Adelaide St., Brisbane
Phones B1831 (5 lines)

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LADIES AND GENTS TAILORS
EDWARD ST. BRISBANE

ALEXANDERS Ltd.
BRISBANE (Q.)
Odouriess Dry Cleaners, Dyers, and Men's Laundry Services
Receiving Depots, Adelaide St. (opp. Finney's); Queen St. (Old Town Hall); Valley (Cresse's Corner)
Phone B 2808
Phone B. 6354 Private Res., B. 9873

WATTLE FIBROUS PLASTER CO.
Manufacturers and Patentees of Mono-Bloc Fibrous Plaster. Cavity Walls. Modellers and Designers. Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers. Cornices and All Ornamental Work a Speciality.
Chester Street Valley Brisbane

HENRY DEAN & SONS
PTY. LTD.
Roma Street, Brisbane
Agricultural Produce Merchants and Commission Agents
Poultry Farmers' requisites have special attention. We sell these lines wholesale and retail. Laying and growing mashes, chick food of all varieties, lowest possible prices, best quality.

York House Private Hotel
31 Melbourne Street, South Brisbane
D. EDDY, *Proprietress*
Special Terms — Permanents

F. TRITTON (Pty.) Ltd.
HOUSE FURNISHERS
260 GEORGE ST., BRISBANE
One of Brisbane's Leading Houses for Furniture, Carpets and Linoleums
Phone B4460—After 7 p. m. M2302

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HATS - - - FROCKS
126 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
(*Opp. Finney's*)
Late Manageress Lucy Secour

PRYCE and READ
Specialising in Individual Styles
New Stocks of FROCKS, MILLINERY COATS. Evening Wear continually arriving from our Southern Buyers
We Cordially Invite You to Call
173 Adelaide Street, near Edward Street

Art Florist, Seedsman and Nurseryman
M. G. ROSE
GEORGE ST. (*next Trittons*)
WICKHAM STREET near Valley Corner
BRISBANE
Phones City—B 8674
NURSERY—M 6427
NURSERY—Melton Road, Northgate

WALLACE BISHOP & SON PTY. LTD.
Loyal RELIABLE WATCHES
No Repair Costs With Loyal Unconditional Guarantee
224 QUEEN ST., BRISBANE

G. & B. BRANDON
Brisbane's High Class Boot Repairers
Give Satisfaction to Every Customer Same Day Service
ONLY ADDRESSES:
Elizabeth Street, near Theatre Royal
Queen Street, opp. Exton House
Adelaide Street, opp. State Insurance
PHONE B. 5457

VICTORIA

GEELONG

BRYANT & LANE
210 Ryrie St., Geelong
LADIES' TAILORS
FROCK-CORSET SPECIALIST

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE

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Block 'B' Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section

LOOK! It is good taste to have a home outfitted with furnishings selected for their aesthetic harmony and high quality.
GOOD TASTE can be expressed in terms of small expenditure and durability and beauty ensured within one's means.
May we help you to do this?

The Strand
Furniture Warehouse Pty. Ltd.
276-278 Chapel Street Win. 4419
PRAHRAN, S. 1
197-201 Glenferrie Road U4418
MALVERN, S. E. 4

NCLEY
183-187 COLLINS ST
"Our Mrs. Edwards Kelly has just returned from Europe and U. S. A. with the latest collection of
MODEL GOWNS and HATS
Phone C 8866
Est. — 1887

THE WATTLE
for
TEAS
LUNCHEONS
DINNERS
May be reserved for Private Functions
374 Lt. Collins Street, MELBOURNE C 1
Tel. Cent. 5984 (6 lines)

LUNCHEONS
TEAS, DINNERS
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
The Wentworth CAFE
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Open till Midnight—Sundays till 9:30
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
Telephone F 5969

To Be Utterly Smart You Must Be
FROCKED BY
PELTIER
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
NICHOLAS BUILDING
87 SWANSTON STREET

LADIES prefer
BOND'S HATS
With an Air!!
Corner Howey Place and Little Collins St.

"MONTEREY"
Guest House
Mrs. A. M. Adams Win. 1879
17 Queen's Road, cr. Arthur Street, SC 2
Adjacent First Church, Trams and City
Tennis Court
Overlooking Albert Park Golf Links

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES
PTY. LTD.
THRIFT SERVICE
WASHING By WEIGHT
26 Howson St. Malvern, S. E.
Tels. U. 3171 and 3172

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Electric Light and Hot and Cold Water
All Bedrooms and Sewered.
No Wireless.
Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Tel. Kalorama 6

BOOK LOVERS'
Book Shop and Library
239 Collins St., Melbourne F.2261

The World's Finest Delicacies at
The NUTSHELL PTY. LTD.
For Your Table
For Your Party
For Your Gifts
Manchester Unity Arcade, opp. Town Hall

Beauty Service
PETERSON HAIR SHOPPE
Nicholas Building
37 Swanston Street F2794

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Letters, Catalogs, Price Lists, etc.
Set Out Clearly and Completed Expertly and Punctually at the Office of
EDITH M. TAPNER
20 Queen Street MU 1248

W. Howard Walter
OPTICIAN
115 ELIZABETH STREET
PHONE F 4498 "NEXT McEWANS"

EILEEN PARKER
DRESSMAKER
Individual Designing
Room 819, London Stores Bldg.
ELIZABETH ST. CENT. 6760

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

VICTORIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

An INEXPENSIVE CONVENIENCE
Freshly Laundered
Towels and Coats
delivered to suit you.
A FRIENDLY SERVICE!
Phone Win. 682 386 FLINDERS LANE

TAYLOR & SON
PRINTERS and Carton Manufacturers
All Classes of General Printing
Color Work a Specialty
MANTON LANE
Off 567 Lit. Lonsdale Street
Phone CENT. 7964

F. L. **SCHILLING FURS!**
Special Reductions for the Month of July
8th Floor Manchester Unity Building
Swanston St., C. 1 PHONE M4136

"To Help, to Cheer and to Make Glad"

RONALDS CENTRAL PTY. LTD.
229 COLLINS STREET
Next to "Age" Office
Tel. F-6781 Open 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

REGENCY CAFE
SOVEREIGN VALUE
Good Cooking — Good Service
Pleasant Surroundings
CLYDE WAY, 132 ELIZABETH STREET

Be Assured!-- in Good Clothes
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE COSTUMES
Swanston Street, F. 2211 SUITS from £6.6.0

RICHARDS SHOES
CEN. 10331
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (*Next McEwans*)
WE STOCK BEDGGOOD FOOTWEAR

7L p. a. The Australian WOMAN'S WORLD
postpaid
Recipes Fashions Articles Stories
Monthly at all News Agents Throughout Australia and at
358 COLLINS ST., MELBOURNE

Melbourne Book Club
Country Members Receive Special Attention
—and Gift Salon
Exclusive Pottery, Pictures, Stationery, etc.
Lounge Writing Table, Telephone
225 COLLINS ST., DOWNSTAIRS
One door from Swanston Street

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
234 Collins St.
Melbourne
Tel. F4460

DERRYLS
HATS LINGERIE
First Floor, Block Arcade
Elizabeth Street

"KELVIN BRAE" Guest House
Superior Accommodation
Beautifully Situated Sewered Electric Light
Poultry, Cream Moderate Tariff
Misses P. & D. Gebbie Belgrave 107
Kalulu Road, Belgrave

CARPET CLEANING
Shampooing, Repairing, General Cleaning
G. C. Singleton & Co.
MELB F5619 SYD B3788

Watchmaker and Jeweller
V. BOLDNER
Diamond Rings, Wristlet Watches, Trophies, Electroplate, Cutlery
All Repairs. Old Gold Bought.
McEWAN HOUSE, THIRD FLOOR
343 Lt. Collins St. Phones F-5371, L2933

Plant Quality NOW *Flower Seeds*
For WINTER and SPRING FLOWERING
Catalog Post Free
GILL & SEARLE
73 Elizabeth St., Melb. M5768 Pty. Ltd.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

Blue Gum Dining Rooms
LUNCHES DINNERS
666 Hay Street, Perth
(*Corner Central Ave., Over Worth's*)
TEL. B 9656

GEORGE NELSON
720 HAY ST. PERTH
Sells BEDGGOODS Shoes
As well as other Comfort Shoes

At Your Service TEL. F. 1726
Alfred Hart
64 Monument St. Buckland Hill *Estimates Free*
Painter Decorator Renovator

WATCHES, JEWELRY
W. A. SOUVENIRS
REPAIR SERVICE
J. T. FERRY
241-243 Murray Street
Tel. B 1605

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PLUMBER and SHEET-METAL WORKER
Tanks of all sizes. Skylights, Fireplaces, Stoves of all kinds, new and re-conditioned.
Repairs promptly attended to.
710 WELLINGTON STREET, PERTH
Tel. B 3252

Viola Toilet Salon
Specialists in All Branches of Toilet Work
Permanent Waving by the Kerka Oil System
Prop. Miss V. BENDAL
106 William Street, Perth
Tel. B 7878

For All Electrical Installations and Repairs Consult
L. H. Deague & Co.
36 PIER STREET
Specializing in Cooking Appliances

For Fire, Marine, Accident, Workers Compensation also Crop Insurance
Apply to:
J. H. DOBSON, Local Attorney
or
H. MINCHIN, Inspector
Saint George's House, Saint George's Ter. Perth

MRS. BURDETT
718 Hay Street, Perth
For High Class Millinery at Low Class Prices
Orders a speciality.

For General Printing
Letter Heads, Account Forms, Cards, etc.
At Most Reasonable Prices
also Personal Printed Stationery
(*Makes an ideal gift.*)
Consult A. G. MONDON
166 Subiaco Road, Subiaco

New Zealand

AUCKLAND

Dadley's LTD. Shoe Specialists
Agents for
Walk-Over and Saxone Shoes
Packard Slippers
200 QUEEN ST. AUCKLAND

MRS. A. BINNS
Permanent Waving and Beauty Culture
18 Strand Arcade, Auckland Ph. 42302

CHRISTCHURCH

Shop at the
D. I. C. DEPARTMENTAL STORE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD VALUE
GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL ST. CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & COY.,
Tailors
Bristol Buildings
1st Floor 141 CASHEL ST. Tel. 41-761
Christchurch, C. 1

KINCAIDS LTD.
Family Grocers and Bacon Curers
We will call for and deliver your orders
Mail Orders Filled
New Price List on Application
693 COLOMBO STREET Tel. 30-565

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

Speech Training Singing
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Torrance
STUDIOS:
The Abbey Flats
264 St. George's Terrace Tel. B 3980

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

SOME men do as much begrudge others a good name, as they want one themselves; and perhaps that is the reason for it.—PENN.

Daily Features

POWER is so characteristically calm that calmness in itself has the aspect of power, and forbearance implies strength.—BULWER.

Monitor Movie Guide

Ronald Colman and Claudette Colbert In Ouida's Romance, 'Under Two Flags'

By E. C. S.

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE GALLERIES

Stars of "Under Two Flags": Ronald Colman and Claudette Colbert

The Amateur Gentleman (Criterion)—Recommended to those seeking a drowsy evening at the cinema, with Douglas Fairbanks Jr. in the part of a British youth of long ago who succeeds in freeing his father from a sentence of execution by discovering the real criminal. If you prefer to have the screen well lighted there are many dim scenes and a fight with bare fists for intervals of naptaking. From a Jeffery Farnol novel. With Elissa Landi, Basil Sydney and Hugh Williams.

Absolute Quiet (Metro)—All the scenes discarded at a week's story conferences, apparently, went into this melodrama of multiple cross-purposes on the villains ranch, to which he has retired for a peaceful interlude. Immediately begins a maelstrom of events involving a reporter, a stenographer, two escaped convicts, an office-holding politician and his stooge, a film star in eclipse and others recently checked out of Grand Hotel, winding up with a couple of killings and other incidents calculated to interest searchers for meaningless excitement. Lionel Atwill, Irene Hervey, Raymond Walburn, Stuart Erwin, Robert Gleckler.

Everybody's Old Man (20th-Fox)—In an effort to find out whether a successor to Will Rogers was to be found in Irvin S. Cobb, the studio apparently gave him the Spartan test of trying to be interesting in a story that was proved to be poor when George Arliss appeared in it as "A Working Man." Mr. Cobb gets away with this warm-over job as a big business man who makes useful citizens out of the heavy-drinking children of his old rival in the canning industry, played by Rochelle Hudson and Johnny Downs.

Girl From Mandalay (Republic)—Drunken husband slays the jungle tiger and begs forgiveness from his unjustly suspected wife, who is about to leave him, and no wonder. Conrad Nagel and Kay Linaker do what they can to serve up this emotional hash appetizingly.

I Married a Doctor (Warner)—Little is left of Sinclair Lewis's "Main Street" in this conventionalized adaptation beyond a crude presentation of the narrow-minded intolerance of some small-town women when Dr. Kennicott brings home a sprightly bride from Chicago. Josephine Hutchinson's agreeable personal style as the bride provides a pleasant substitute for characterization. To bring seriousness into the action there is a surgical operation that will cause many persons to inspect the theater ceiling in preference to looking at the screen, and a hackneyed motor accident sequence. Pat O'Brien seems miscast in the part of Dr. Kennicott and Ross Alexander does what he can with the perfunctory part of the boy ambitious for an art education.

Mr. Deeds Goes to Town (Columbia)—To be kept in mind as the best comedy that has come to the screen in months, with Gary Cooper proving his abilities as a comedian in the role of a misunderstood philanthropist who wins out in the end.

Special Investigator (RKO)—Richard Dix as a G-man who uncovers the gold cache of the crooks on a Nevada ranch. Happily very little chatter was canned along with the plentiful action. Margaret Callahan.

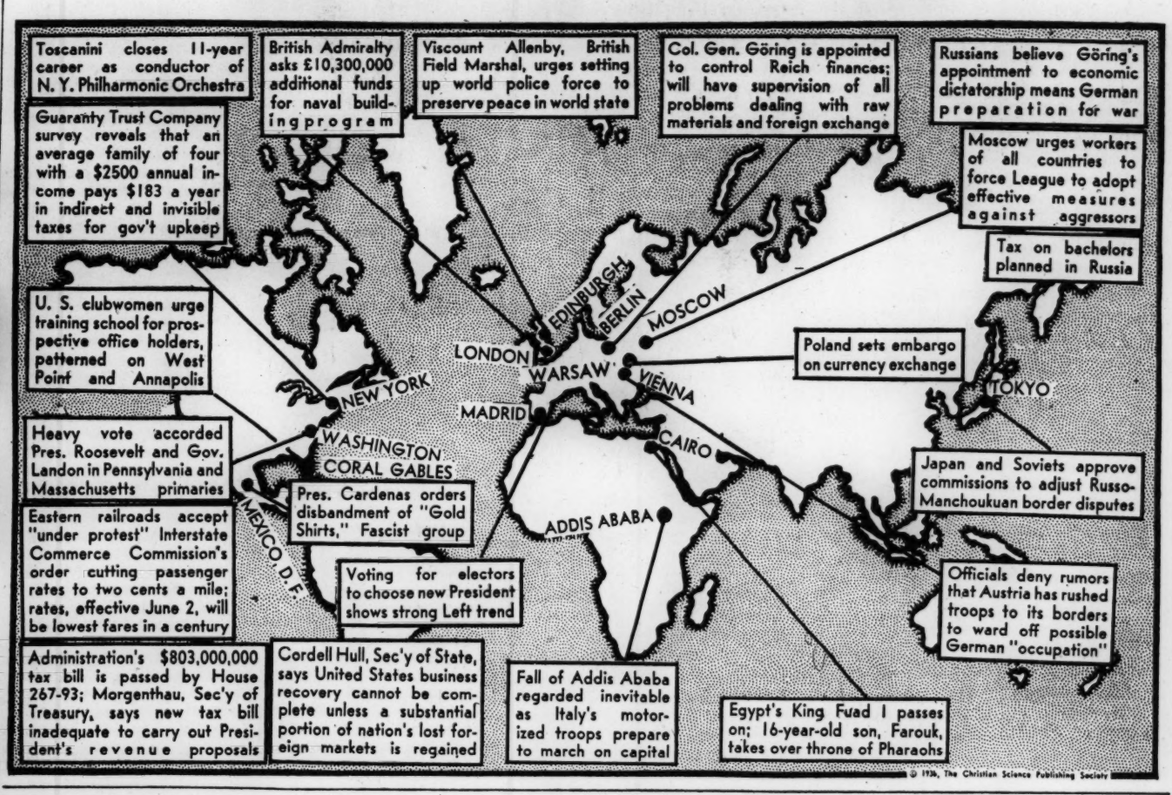
Till We Meet Again (Paramount)—Gertrude Michael and Herbert Marshall as romantic spies on opposite sides during war time, leading hazardous adventures to avoid betraying each other, and finally in their most difficult dilemma when the heavy lays for them an elaborate trap while they are seeking freedom together in a neutral country. Both players will please their established followings. Guy Bates Post makes a welcome reappearance in this cast which also contains Lionel Atwill.

Under Two Flags (20th-Fox)—Ouida's old romance brought forward 30 years in time without removal of its glorification of imperialism or its ancient caste distinctions; given a sprightly comedy treatment that partly rejuvenates a worn-out formula directed with cinema feeling by Frank Lloyd, who refuses to stop the action for pointless talk. Magnificent desert vistas and sanguinary battle scenes, with many horses trained to tumble, or tripped to provide the spectators with thrills. Claudette Colbert as Cigarette, sparkling gamine and mascot of the French Foreign Legion, and Victor McLaglen as the jealous commander who would send to extinction the self-sacrificing expatriate Englishman whom she loves, a part acted lyrically by Ronald Colman. But it is she who must perish that he may marry the Lady Venetia, played picturesquely by Rosalind Russell. Nigel Bruce adds welcome humor to the proceedings. Fritz Leiber, Frank Reicher, J. Edward Bromberg and other strong players round out the exceptional cast.

The Walking Dead (Warner)—Another gruesome dish for the horror story trade, with Boris Karloff as an electrocution victim restored by laboratory hocus-pocus and going forth to lead to self-destruction the crooks who unjustly procured his conviction. Two of them survive long enough to mow him down finally. Children should not be allowed in theaters where this terror stuff is shown. Rubbish though it is they take it too seriously.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Toscanini closes 11-year career as conductor of N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra
British Admiralty asks £10,300,000 additional funds for naval building program
Viscount Allenby, British Field Marshal, urges setting up world police force to preserve peace in world state
Col. Gen. Göring is appointed to control Reich finances; will have supervision of all problems dealing with raw materials and foreign exchange
Russians believe Göring's appointment to economic dictatorship means German preparation for war
Guaranty Trust Company survey reveals that an average family of four with a $2500 annual income pays $183 a year in indirect and invisible taxes for gov't upkeep
Moscow urges workers of all countries to force League to adopt effective measures against aggressors
Tax on bachelors planned in Russia
U. S. clubwomen urge training school for prospective office holders, patterned on West Point and Annapolis
Poland sets embargo on currency exchange
Heavy vote accorded Pres. Roosevelt and Gov. Landon in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts primaries
Pres. Cardenas orders disbandment of "Gold Shirts," Fascist group
Japan and Soviets approve commissions to adjust Russo-Manchoukuan border disputes
Eastern railroads accept "under protest" Interstate Commerce Commission's order cutting passenger rates to two cents a mile; rates, effective June 2, will be lowest fares in a century
Voting for electors to choose new President shows strong Left trend
Officials deny rumors that Austria has rushed troops to its borders to ward off possible German "occupation"
Administration's $803,000,000 tax bill is passed by House 267-93; Morgenthau, Sec'y of Treasury, says new tax bill inadequate to carry out President's revenue proposals
Cordell Hull, Sec'y of State, says United States business recovery cannot be complete unless a substantial portion of nation's lost foreign markets is regained
Fall of Addis Ababa regarded inevitable as Italy's motorized troops prepare to march on capital
Egypt's King Fuad I passes on; 16-year-old son, Farouk, takes over throne of Pharaohs
EDINBURGH
BERLIN
MOSCOW
LONDON
WARSAW
VIENNA
NEW YORK
MADRID
TOKYO
WASHINGTON
CAIRO
CORAL GABLES
MEXICO, D. F.
ADDIS ABABA

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Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Rulers of the City

WHEN the Thessalonian Jews, aided by a mob of idlers, laid hold upon Jason and other Christian converts, charging them with harboring Paul and Silas who had "turned the world upside down" (Acts 17:6), they brought their prisoners for judgment to those whom our Common Version describes as "the rulers of the city," a phrase which represents the single Greek term politarchai.

It is interesting to discover from inscriptions dating from that period that this was the special and rather unusual title given to officials in that very town, thus providing additional evidence with regard to the historical accuracy of Luke, the author of the book of Acts. The word politarchai signifies literally "rulers of the citizens"; and since Thessalonica had the distinction of being a "free city," these men were doubtless appointed by the citizens themselves. Moreover, it appears from Acts 17:8f that they fulfilled the duties of magistrates.

Character

A MAN of character carries within him his fortune or misfortune. He is master of himself and of his destiny. His projects, his plans are never behind for he lifts them above the accidental course of events and procures their realization by steady perseverance.—*Victor Charbonnel.*

Nature's Last Word in Gracefulness

Monitor Camera Club, From Henry Mauer, New York City

The Soaring Gull Inspires Many an Artist to Perfect His Lines

In Lighter Vein

The Truth

Alice (at zoo): "I wonder what that tiger would say if he could speak?"

Alec: "It would probably say, 'Pardon me, miss, I'm a leopard."—*El Paso World News.*

Negative Suggestion

Employment Manager: "Well, Sam, what can I do for you?"

Sam: "Yuh-all don't know nobody what don't want to hire nobody to do nothin' fo' nobody, does yuh?"

Just It

"Do you know why your stories aren't a success?"

"I can't imagine!"

"Yes, that's the whole trouble."

Just a Few

Fair Customer: "My husband is thinking of buying a new grand piano. Would you please send out a few samples to our address?"

Shakespeare to Date

In the questionnaire issued by London Film Productions for their national film investigation, one question asked the public to state which Shakespearean play they would most like to see filmed. The analysis of replies reveals that, among others, the following extraordinary subjects are attributed to William Shakespeare:

"Revolt in the Desert," "Glamorous Night," "Bitter Sweet," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "The Wandering Jew," "The School for Scandal," "The India Rubber Men," and "Sally in our Alley."—*Tit-Bits.*

Increase

Steno: "I think I deserve an increase in salary."

Boss: "I can't afford it, but you can call yourself a private secretary instead of a stenographer."—*Pastime Scrapbook.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bread on the Waters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Van Nuys, Calif.

A REGULARLY employed advertising and publicity writer purchased a house in a suburban section. Seeing in the vicinity a number of small business enterprises which had not the funds available for expert advertising service, the new suburbanite undertook an interesting experiment.

After making neighborly contacts, he offered his part-time services without cost to several small business concerns in the vicinity, including a pond lily and goldfish farm, a newly-established building concern, a grower of fancy bulbs and rock garden plants, and a subdivider of suburban property.

Several interesting friendships were the first results of the hobby. Then, when the "clients" received beneficial returns from their new neighbor's free counsel, there came offers of remuneration.

The goldfish and pond lily grower insisted upon building and stocking a beautiful pool in return for benefits he received. The building concern repaid the services it had received by erecting fences and outbuildings. A rock garden and a parcel of real estate were other fruits that grew out of the free advertising service.

Two of the "clients" thus serviced later developed into profitable advertising accounts.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Indexing Telephone Directories

AFTER working two years in a large fire insurance office, Miss B—— was laid off. She tried in vain to find other work. Then she remembered the amount of time lost in her old office, when it was necessary to telephone a client—thumbing through the telephone book for the number. Why not put tab indexes on telephone books?

She made a number of alphabet sets out of gray binding tape, and began the rounds. A few orders, at 25 cents each, resulted. Encouraged, she redoubled her efforts, going to the managers of firms and explaining how much time and energy could be saved by margin-tabbed telephone books. Soon she was getting orders wholesale, and was taking home armfuls of directories.

Now she has an assistant, an unemployed girl friend; and they rarely index fewer than 20 directories a day. And because there are two issues of telephone books each year, they have won permanent employment—a genuine vocation!—Charles C., Winnipeg, Man.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abashed—*A-basht'* (first *a* as in *sofa*, second as in *bat*).

This word came to us from the Old French *esbair*, "to astonish" (*es* for the Latin *ex*, "out," and *bair*, an imitative verb formed from the interjection *bah*, expressing astonishment. When the word crossed the Channel and was accepted into Middle English, it was evidently confused with "abase"; for while the thought of astonishment remains, it is more accurately a lowering to confusion based on a consciousness of guilt or shame. That, then, which is abashed is confused or confounded with shame.

Accursed—Three syllables.

Atheism—*Ay'-the-izm* (*a* long, *th* unvoiced as in *thin*, *e* as in *create*, *i* short).

This word is used to designate disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a Supreme Being. An atheist is one who professes atheism; and it is interesting to note that, because of the nature of an oath, atheists were formerly disqualified as witnesses; in England they could not qualify for the House of Commons.

The word comes to us from the Greek roots *a*, negative prefix, and *theos*, "a god," the combined form, *atheos*, meaning "denying the gods." Although "atheism" is used indiscriminately by some, there is a difference between atheism and agnosticism. The atheist deliberately denies the existence of God, while the agnostic confesses that he does not know.

In constructions such as "the atheism of matter" we have the making of a sermon; for in a spiritual universe there could be no matter, and a consciousness of matter would be a denial of Spirit.

Cursed (Gen. 3:14, 17)—In each instance the word is a participial adjective and is pronounced as two syllables, *kur'-sed*.

Eden, garden—The vowel in the second syllable is elided, *-d'n*.

Elohim—*Eh-lo'-him* (*e* short, *o* long, *i* short).

Ephesians—*E-fe'-zhanz* (first *e* is not short, it is quick-long as in *create*; second *e* more sustained as in *key*; *a* short).

Image—The publishers of Webster's have agreed that in the enunciation which characterize public worship, as in other measured speech, greater attention should be given to the *a* in this word and in others, such as "bondage," "foliage," etc. They have even gone to the pains of preparing a special paragraph for their dictionary which, among other things, gives authority for a trace of the quick-long *a* instead of the rather inelegant, but conversational, short *i*.

Mythology—*Mih-thol'-o-jy* (*i* and first *o* short, second *o* as in *obey*).

Myths are tales especially associated with ancient religious rites and beliefs, in which various deities, existing only in the imagination of the people, are characterized. Mythology, then, is the study which treats of myths, or the collective myths describing the gods of the ancients.

Our word is derived from the Greek *mythologia*, a combination of *mythos*, "myth, fable," and *legein*, "to tell."

Nostril—The *o* is short as in not. Avoid *naus'-trul*; say *nos'-tril*.

Pandora box—*Pan-do'-ra* (first *a* short, *o* long, second *a* as in *sofa*).

"Pandora" is from the Greek *pandora*, "the all-gifted," a combination of *pan*, "all," and *doron*, "gift."

According to Greek mythology, Prometheus made an image, and stole fire from heaven to endow it with life. This theft by a mortal angered Zeus, so he ordered Hephaestus to fabricate a beautiful woman, Pandora, who would be the channel for punishment to human beings. As a present to Pandora, when she married the brother of Prometheus, Zeus gave a box which contained all human ills. When she opened the box, the evils and woes which flesh is seemingly heir to escaped.

Hope was also in the box, but its escape was prevented.

Water—*Wau'-ter*.

Whereof—The *o* is short *o*, not short *u*.

A Flying Vacation

12.

Comfort in the Air

WHENEVER the pilot or co-pilot came back through the cabin on an inspection trip, it was a pleasant interlude, for both were good-natured and cheerful. The pilot would fairly beam as he inquired of each passenger how he was enjoying the flight. I was loaded with questions; and, as the visits were necessarily brief, I let fire whenever I had the opportunity.

For years I had heard all sorts of gossip about discomfort in the air; and unwittingly I had taken this in to such an extent that I had thought it would be the normal thing to eat nothing before venturing aloft on my maiden flight. (The air might be bumpy, and all that; and I shouldn't give myself too much to meet, etc.) So I said to the pilot: "I feel sure that thousands of folks who think they might be a bit upset are depriving themselves of the advantages of air travel. Just how many cases have you seen?"

"Well, that is an easy one," he replied. "I have flown hundreds and hundreds of passengers, but I have seen only three at all upset; and I want to add that in two of the cases, and possibly the third, flying had nothing whatever to do with it." He explained the circumstances in rather more detail than is necessary here. "You get no monotonous rocking from side to side in these giant airliners, and no dips and swells. . . . Just watch that shadow on the wing."

I was sitting in the back seat on the left side. (The rear seats offer, next to the front seats, the least obstructed view—and I still like to look.) The sun, on our right, was casting a shadow of the cabin onto the left wing. I noted exactly where it fell—I noted the exact bolt. Despite the fact that we were bucking a headwind, the shadow was almost stationary; occasionally it might creep as much as four or five inches from the bolt.

"I must get back on the job," said the pilot; "but I hope you will do what you can to lay the dust on the talk that flying is a trying experience. When folks fly they should eat as normally as they would before setting off on a train trip or a motor tour."

I didn't tell him that I had eaten only very lightly before setting out. But when the co-pilot came along later, asking the through passengers what they wanted for dinner at the Atlanta Airport (he was preparing to radio our orders), I told him that before resuming the flight to New Orleans I most assuredly could punish an oversize order of southern fried chicken—with all the trimmings.—*Daily Features Editor.*

(To be continued)

Brevities

American Lumberman: An aviation engineer says that within 10 years we shall be traveling 500 miles an hour through the air. He, maybe, but not us.

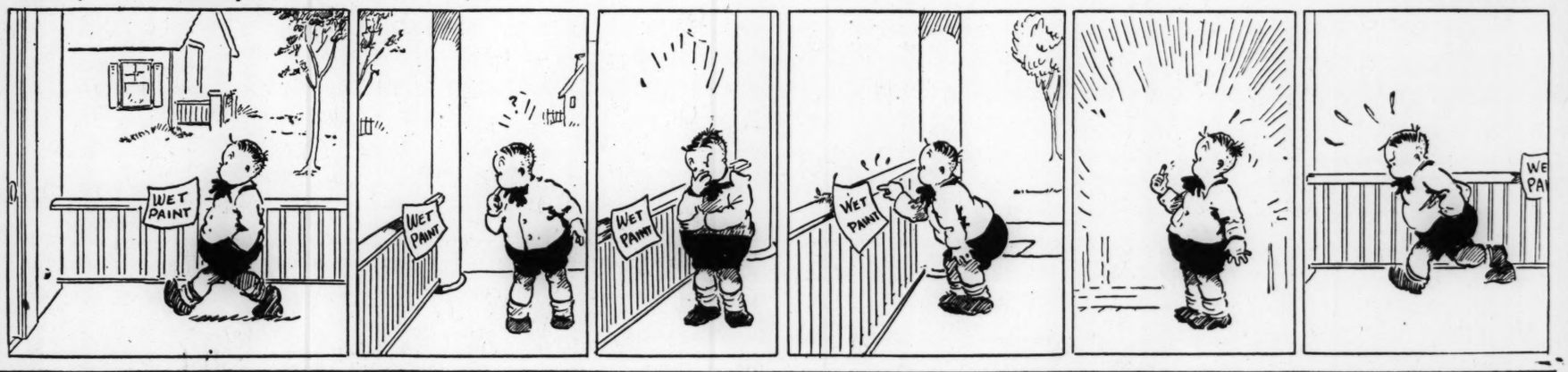
Portland Oregonian: An authority on nutritional values calls the Gulf pompano the richest fish. It was our impression the shad had the most bones.

Humorist: "The face of every girl you meet in the street," says an essayist, "is a story in itself." Usually one she has made up herself.

Answers: Letting a girl call you by your Christian name is sometimes the first step toward letting her call herself by your surname.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yes, It's Wet*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Wasted Worry*

By CARMACK

The Boss went to the Library, or some place like that this morning and got some ol' books—
"Fiddlesticks," I said to myself-"If he starts reading those things he'll probably forget all about this being Saturday"—
Naturally that didn't make me feel very cheerful—
But my worry was all for nothing-The books were for the Boss's mother—
Wow! was I glad!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Will Baldwin Stand?

SIX months ago Mr. Stanley Baldwin's administration seemed to be more firmly entrenched than any British Government has been since the war. Today it is evident that it has been deeply shaken, and political prophets freely suggest that Mr. Baldwin's tenure of the Premiership will not last very long.

What has happened in the short interval to produce so great a change? The Government commands an enormous majority in the House of Commons, and its Conservative supporters alone far outnumber all other Members of Parliament. After the general election Mr. Baldwin was personally popular. It was confidently predicted that the Government had before it a run of three or four years in which it could pursue its policy with the minimum of effective obstruction.

But today it is evident that subtle changes have taken place. Both the country and Parliament are uneasy about the management of their affairs, and particularly about the leadership. Criticism is now frankly expressed, not merely by Labor and Liberal opponents, but by powerful Conservative statesmen—including three former Chancellors of the Exchequer, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Mr. Winston Churchill—and other front-bench men who have great influence in Parliament and are saying there what is freely said outside.

The position of the critics is made easy because the country is almost unanimous on the main points at issue. It demands the adoption of a decisive British policy unfalteringly pursued. The governing factor is objection to the ruthless war of Italy in Abyssinia; desire that the British Government, through the League, should find means of stopping it; and desire that it should use its powerful position in Europe to insist on a peaceful settlement with Germany. There is deep distrust of any diplomacy which would tie British policy to French.

The outcry which arose against the Hoare-Laval proposals for an unjust settlement in Abyssinia expressed British public opinion beyond all question. The handling of the situation by Mr. Baldwin, who sacrificed his Foreign Minister but remained in office, was the beginning of a decline in his authority. If there had been convincing evidence of his capacity to regain for Britain that ascendancy in European counsels which for a moment had been won by Sir Samuel Hoare's pro-League pronouncement at Geneva, he might have recovered the ground that he had lost. But there was no such evidence. The decision to hold Anglo-French military staff conversations was regarded as another unnecessary concession to French intransigence.

Doubtless there has been much misunderstanding. What the British Government wants and what the other League powers are willing to do are not the same thing. However anxious to pursue a strong League policy and a policy of conciliation with Germany, Britain cannot single-handed produce all the results which the British people desire. Public opinion has been hard on Mr. Baldwin, partly through ignorance of the gap between the desirable and the possible.

But the dissatisfaction, justified or not, is there. Mr. Baldwin's left-wing supporters are dissatisfied because the cause of peace makes little apparent progress. His right-wing supporters are dissatisfied because they think the prestige of Britain is waning. The critics have public opinion with them when they demand a more resolute policy, and results more decisive, perhaps, than the government of any one country, single-handed, could achieve. A man of commanding genius might prove equal to the situation. Mr. Baldwin, with his good sense and sagacity, is not the man to cling to power unwanted.

Pressure vs. Politics

AS THE executive council waits to vote on the appointment of Mrs. Margaret M. O'Riordan to the post of state librarian, both local and national library groups continue to throw the weight of their opposition to keep the door closed against this purely political appointment.

In a letter to Governor Curley the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association has explained that the position requires a "librarian with special qualifications, including some knowledge of law." Besides the Special Libraries group, protests have also been issued by the Massachusetts Library Association, the Massachusetts Civic League and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. Even the American Library Association has urged through its president that all local officers throughout the country write to Governor Curley expressing opposition to this appointment. It is believed that this is the first time a state appointment has been taken note of by the national association.

Surely all this politically disinterested weight should be sufficient to swing the appointment pendulum away from politics in this highly important state office. No doubt, if Governor Curley will seek a librarian from among librarians instead of from the membership of the United Democratic Women, he will be furnished with several candidates who would be qualified to fill the state library post.

Nemesis

THE capture of the "most wanted" man in America by federal agents in New Orleans is news, yet it clearly lacks that element of the unusual which Dana required in his famous definition. To resemble a man biting a dog, the gangster nowadays has to escape the G-men. And the two-year record of the federal agents in cleaning up crime leaves the impression that in the end that just doesn't happen. Eventual capture has become so sure that kidnaping has become a most unsatisfactory business.

What that certainty of capture means in the curbing of crime in the United States is not yet fully realized. We know that detection and arrest are only one facet of the problem. This newspaper has always pointed out that prevention of crime by removal of causes is much more important than punishment. But both are necessary, and we believe that all phases of the battle against crime will be helped by the victories won by the men whose job it is to catch the criminal. There are indications that the splendid work of the federal agents has put local police prosecutors and juries on their mettle and lessened the general laxity of punishment agencies.

Not the least of the services of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the enlisting of public support for law enforcement. The appreciation the American people have for this work is plainly expressed in the increased appropriation just made for it by Congress. No talk of economy, no fear of centralized government is raised against the G-men. Mr. Hoover said the other day that there are 150,000 uncaught murderers in the United States. The capture of Karpis is not the end of the hunt. But there is now every reason to hope that America will better support the lengthened arm of the law. It begins to look as if the United States was tired of being what the records show it to be, the most criminal among "civilized" nations.

"Thinking Through"

A LETTER on this page recently took exception to our exception to the President's suggestion that persons under 18 and over 65 should be compulsorily retired. In doing so the correspondent makes two assumptions, neither of which was justified. One is that we are supporters of child labor; the other is that we are opposed to the support of people over 65.

Less work, either by dispensing with certain types of workers or by shortening hours of employment, may be both socially and economically beneficial to the community. We cannot sufficiently emphasize our support of this thesis. The abolition of child labor is perhaps of more importance socially. And, economically, as we have shown, there may be no diminution in production (more of which is required if the entire community is to enjoy better living standards) by curtailing hours of labor. Rather the contrary—production might be stimulated in many cases. There is great danger, however, of creating more maladjustments than the original maladjustment if such reforms are made without due study and preparation.

The cart is put before the horse in the President's proposals. The release of the eighteen-year-olders in order that they may go back to school requires as a first consideration the enlargement and revamping of our educational institutions. No mention is made of this *sine qua non*. Is it consistently possible? Even now we have not the facilities that are required for the education of the young. Nearly everywhere a cutting of costs has closed schools. Some of the most praised economy records, such as Governor Landon's in Kansas, are partly due to closed schools. In New York, in some places the pressure already put on school facilities has forced a double-shift system.

Similarly there must be some prior provision for the support of poor parents who would have to support the youth who would be relieved of employment.

The President's proposal is thus not as simple as it looks. Indeed, it is in the category of the original cotton crop curtailment in the South. This was everywhere acclaimed as necessary in helping the farmers to obtain better prices and therefore better incomes. But the maladjustments that were set up by the program showed that between the program and the goal a wide gulf was fixed. Those maladjustments, which have added new problems to old, have been the theme of many investigations by such bodies as the Rosenwald Fund, the Brookings Institution, and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The conclusion is that the program drove tenants off the land on to the relief rolls and lost some foreign markets. It is these examples of carts getting in front of horses that have shown how necessary it is to "think through" our reforms.

At the other end of the working age the proposal that those over 65 would be helped rather than injured by compulsory retirement is distinctly arguable. It all depends upon the person. What would *generally* help is the provision of old-age pensions so that the oldsters could take their choice whether to stay at work or retire.

Patriots of Future Wars

Book News of the Day

LOGIC should be tempered if it is to avoid irritating those it is intended to persuade. That is where, if anywhere, PATRIOTISM PREPAID, by Lewis J. Gorin (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $1) goes wrong. It looks logically at the prepayment of the American World War veterans' bonus. Thus it arrives at this proposition: The veterans of any future war should be paid their bonus in advance of the war so that the most deserving—i. e., those who are killed or disabled—will have had their money in time to enjoy it instead of missing it altogether or being shouldered into the background by the more numerous, able-bodied and better-organized veterans who now appear as the chief beneficiaries of government gratitude for war services.

Obviously this is an irritating volume. Indeed one irritated Congressman helped Mr. Gorin write it by composing a quotable statement which shows how the satirical babble of babes may confound the wise. Of the Veterans of Future Wars, whose philosophy is stated in this "handbook," the legislator is recorded to have expressed an opinion that they are "unworthy of public notice and should be attacked by every true American."

For Mr. Gorin observes things that only older and more sedately spoken people are licensed by society to peek at. One of them is that "The conscience of Congress is peculiarly sensitive to large numbers" on a lobbyist's list of voters.

The Future Veterans group professes to have learned its technique from World War veterans' lobbying tactics. PATRIOTISM PREPAID carries forward the satire begun when the first chapter of the Future Veterans announced its existence at Princeton University. It is as blithe and incautious as the founding of the movement which, Mr. Gorin says, has brought all sorts of abuse on the heads of its members, not excluding a threat of physical violence from a member of one of the war veterans' groups.

Somewhat smart-alecky in spots, but never without point, it is on the whole an entertaining bit of writing. And one senses that back of the fun a constructive motive is developing. The Veterans of Future Wars have been paid a compliment which more obviously serious and mature groups earn whenever—to use Mr. Gorin's words—they "are given to thoughtful contemplation of our Government": they have received letters branding them on the one hand as "Reds" and on the other as tools of the Liberty League.

The Future Veterans should have nothing to fear from such attacks, however. For they have made their patriotism clear in that now widely accepted manner, which is to call oneself a patriot so vociferously that the words may speak louder than the actions.

C. W. M.

Better Get After the Moles, Too, Mister!

Making the Piper Pay

HAMELIN was in its historic dilemma. Who would rid the town of rats? Care rested heavily on round-collared burghers and pinafored Fraus, in assembly met. Dimpled hands cupped dimpled chins. Thinking caps were perched on each curly pate. In high state sat the Mayor, almost engulfed in a swivel chair. Far from mayoral he looked, but rather frightened, and abashed, his voice, at critical moments, as timid and squeaky as one of the Hamelin mice; but why be carping critics when we are seven? In walked Pied Piper Nathan, twirling a long, slender pipe that looked to untutored eyes veritably like the blackboard pointer.

"Why, if you can interest children like that, you're all right," laughed the visiting school committeeman.

I felt like dancing as had the children to the Pied Piper's silvery, piping strains. The Piper had won for me a teaching position in a big city school.

But to get on with the show, the Pied Piper's offer made and accepted, down the byways the rat impersonators streamed; on hands and feet they edged along, pink and blue bows undesirably near the floor, pudgy faces fiery red with emotion and prideful effort. Pigtailed Janes and Lord Fauntleroy-collared Johns took this dramatic hour most zealously. To the small entry way these disturbers of Hamelin were led, where, presumably, they plunged into the river Weser, and were drowned. Then came the grave demanding of pay, and the refusal. A second time the Piper blew, this time for the children. They came trooping, starry-eyed, curls bobbing. Valenciennes-edged skirts skirling, braids flopping. All danced away to the mountain with the mysteriously opening door. They entered, the door was shut. The visiting committeeman had laughed until his spectacles were all abobble on his learned nose. And that city school was mine.

* * *

Having owed my advancement to "The Pied Piper"—if you can call it advancement to be set down in a brick school in a city square—each year I make a ceremony of reading it to the children. How Robert Browning must have loved those gay verses which he wrote and inscribed to W. M. The Younger!

This year I read the story as usual. In the midst of it, I became conscious of great excitement, of dramatic tension. I read on and on to the tempo of Ravel's "Bolero." First a rustle like the first faint note of a horn, that grew louder and louder, until the trumpets, the trombones, the tubas, the timpani, were getting ready to crash and burst into thunderous crescendo. With the disappearance of the children into the mountain fastness, pandemonium was reached.

"A kidnaper," almost shouted Royal. "When I saw his picture I thought he was a bad one! He looked just like this." continued Royal, puffing out his cheeks to an impossible ferocity.

"Yes, like this," nodded all the small babes, puffing likewise, with such fierce grimaces that we felt like Peter Pan among the pirates.

* * *

Up to the library table they flew. His picture was inspected again, his place beyond the pale of decency fully established. It was plain to see what thirty small Jews, Italians, Poles, Russians, a sprinkling of French and straight American children, thought of the enormity of kidnaping. Sentiment in the second grade was square against it.

Vainly we discussed the ethics of the Mayor. They refused to be diverted, though Salvatore did venture the opinion that the Mayor was a "no good man, a liar man." It was the Pied Piper who was so plainly the last cipher in taboo.

To quiet their excitement, I read to them another version of the poem, telling them that the Pied Piper had taken the children away to a beautiful land, where the birds ever sang, a fairyland of joy and delight where there was no hunger—real sometimes to these children, too. Still they were unappeased.

"They should have come back, minded their mothers," roared Royal.

In his coat half of yellow and half of red, the gay Pied Piper piped in vain. Out of the classroom scampered the sadly maligned character of Browning's imagination with thirty excited young moderns in hot pursuit. J. C. H.

North . . South . . East . . West

Issues of 1936 Taking Shape

By Frank L. Perrin

NOT infrequently it is found difficult, even when a problem presents itself for solution, to state it in understandable and unequivocal terms. Thus when it comes to writing political platforms in those election years which mark a really crucial period in human affairs we too often permit ourselves to be persuaded or influenced by some pyrotechnic phrase or slogan, or the eloquence, the disarming smile, or the regional availability of some ambitious office seeker. Fortunately there are indications that in the campaign now approaching the voters allied with the political party seeking a return to power are prepared to put aside the remnants of old prejudices and sincerely seek common ground upon which those of heretofore divergent factions may stand.

Less than a year ago the ordinarily simple matter of platform building seemed to even the less stalwart of the party leaders a difficult task. Divergent economic needs emphasized sectionally, the popular commitment to experimental policies of relief administration, the existence of a careless willingness to condone currency inflation, and the ever-present realization of the necessity of providing permanent support for those incapacitated by age or infirmity, combined to make the work of platform writing difficult.

* * *

But events have combined to make the way somewhat clearer. The acknowledged inability of those now responsible to even theoretically balance the national budget, the persistence of the unemployment problem in face of the gradual revival of business generally, the growth of patronage lists in defiance of civil service rules and regulations, and the realization of the needed restoration of constitutional safeguards ignored by Congress and the President, have, taken together, provided a basis and central theme to support a comprehensive and possibly convincing opposition platform.

It is agreed, apparently, that the planks proposed at the Cleveland convention next month must be of material which, when put together, will form a constructive, progressive and forward-looking platform.

I believe, after all has been said regarding threatened subversive influences, the disregard of constitutional inhibitions, and the prevalence of a spoils system, that the clear-thinking people of the United States, of whatever section, and of whatever occupation or business, are more deeply concerned because of the possible weakening or destruction of the national credit and the increase in the tax burden than they are in the success or defeat of any political party.

* * *

It may be discovered that the responsible leaders of the Administration in Washington have, unintentionally, supplied the outstanding weapons, constructive, offensive and defensive, to be used by their political adversaries in this campaign. One thing seems assured. This is that the men and women of the United States will not be persuaded again, at this juncture, by promises which cannot be fulfilled, or by innuendoes which are foundationless, no matter how cleverly phrased.

No one seems disposed to doubt that in this campaign the problem of agriculture presents what we have so often been told is the "dominant" issue. Actually, the problem is no more complex or more pressing than the problem posed by industry's lack of confidence which delays the return of millions of men to profitable employment. But the farmer is in the saddle. He and his neighbors, in the East as well as in the West and South, represent the determining vote in the year 1936. The aborted expedients of the New Deal have left the farmer indifferent, if not actually opposed to further experimentation. What he wants, most of all in addition to abundant crops, is a home market which will absorb his surplus. He wants, also, the assurance that the present burden of taxes will not increase, and that there is hope that it will be lessened.

Speaking at Concord, N. H., a day or two ago, Gov. H. Styles Bridges proposed this platform plank: "The Republican party policy should be to place human rights above property rights, but not to lose sight of property rights." On the same day, in Concord, Robert A. Taft, Ohio's "favorite son," candidate for the Presidency, advised a hands-off policy in the field of business, urged currency stabilization and a balanced budget. These, it must be agreed, are constructive, progressive and sound platform planks in the language of any political party.

The Wide Horizon

A Naval View of Diplomacy

(Excerpts From Prize Essay, "The Navy and the Diplomatic Frontier," in the U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings.)

By Lieut. Commander Frank S. M. Harris,

Second of Two Articles.

LET us return to trace our "diplomatic frontiers," if we may continue the terminology which has been used for the discussion of the naval frontiers. These are determined by word of mouth and the strokes of the pen in the treaties which define our international relationships, rather than by ship tonnages and cruising radiuses.

Parenthetically, it may be said that our foreign policies have been subject to the same wide swings and variations in attitude which have ever characterized our naval policies. Thus we have experienced both the near-imperialism of a McKinley and the broad internationalism of a Wilson, with the "big stick" of a Theodore Roosevelt between. These fundamental, and at times embarrassing reversals of policy, which foreign statesmen often choose to misunderstand, are but the inherent changes of administration to which a democratic form of government is periodically heir. Our diplomatic frontiers refuse to stay fixed, save in a few directions.

We have had the only really permanent policy of noninterference in European affairs since the days of our first President. This has recently been reaffirmed in nonadherence to the World Court, by the present-day Senate. This policy draws a quite definite diplomatic frontier in the Atlantic, midway between the United States and Europe. . . .

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Turning to the Pacific, however, we find our diplomatic frontier far over the horizon, beyond the reach of our naval arm. A long-established foreign policy has forced our diplomatic frontier completely across the ocean to the Asiatic shore. . . .

In our early contacts with China and the Orient, diplomatic policy did coincide with naval policy. This wholesome coordination, however, was not continued. Even in 1853, Commodore Perry's establishment of an advanced base in the Bonin Islands was negatived and countermanded by diplomatic policy, precisely at the moment when that diplomatic policy itself was being forced out to an extreme frontier in the Japanese treaty negotiations. . . .

Despite these naval "retirements," our diplomatic policy became even more aggressive under the promptings of the Shanghai incident and the Manchurian penetration. Japan's unhalted consolidation of her positions on the Asiatic mainland indicates, only too clearly, that our diplomatic front has outdistanced its naval support beyond all reason. . . .

At this moment, therefore, we are confronted with two possible courses, particularly in the Pacific. One course heads for an expansion of the naval arm to the point where our naval supremacy in sea power will be unquestioned and our diplomatic positions will be unequivocally accepted. This implies moving the naval frontier out to coincide with the far more advanced diplomatic line. The alternative course calls for a withdrawal from aggressive participation in international affairs outside our present naval frontier. . . .

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Given a naval establishment of the size which will doubtless obtain for a considerable season, the problem is to find what limitations it imposes upon our diplomatic policy, provided that diplomacy is to be successfully and adequately supported. . . .

In a word, continued peace in the Pacific, as it does in any other waters, rests solely upon a matching of our diplomatic and naval frontiers. Continued disregard of naval policy by diplomatic policy is fraught with growing irritation and deepening pique on both sides of the Pacific, and that is the stuff of which wars are hatched. Were it to be announced, however, that our diplomatic frontier had been drawn back, permanently, to coincide with our naval frontier, the Pacific situation would be clarified instantly. . . .

Thus to limit our diplomatic interests to the Western Hemisphere is the only course consistent with the past and present attitudes of the majority of the people of the United States toward their navy, their merchant marine, and colonial-dependency problems in general.

. . . This discussion is not, however, an exhortation for greater sea power and broader international responsibilities. It is, rather, an analysis of the opinions which obtain in this country today.

The contestants in the race for maritime supremacy are crowding the course. The desirable positions off the starting buoy are few in number, and only one may have the weather gauge. The rules have stood unchanged for centuries . . . the same under which the Greeks sailed at Salamis and the British at Trafalgar. We must abide by the rules or suffer disqualification from the race. Some day the rules may be changed but thus far they remain unaltered. The foremost of these stipulates that *the frontier of successful diplomacy, both political and economic, is ever circumscribed by the frontier of naval policy.* The gestures of international statescraft are meaningless, without the support of a naval establishment adequate to give them meaning. When the naval frontier shall have been drawn, the frontier of successful diplomacy is unequivocally set. . . .